United States
Department of
Agriculture

**Forest
Service**

Proposed Land Resource Management Plan

for the CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

PREFACE

This Land and Resource Management Plan has been developed for the Challis National Forest. For information pertaining to the development of this plan, details can be provided by:

Forest Supervisor
Challis National Forest
Forest Service Building
P. O. Box 404
Challis, Idaho 83226

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The principal acts providing direction in developing this Land and Resource Management Plan are:

1. Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960
2. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969
3. Forest Rangeland Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974
4. National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976

RPA requires the Forest Service to conduct an assessment or inventory of the Nation's renewable resources and develop a program for use of the resources. The assessment includes the determination of the capability of all National Forest lands to provide various goods and services. It also includes an estimation of future demands for those goods and services.

PUBLIC REVIEW AND APPEAL

If any particular provision of this proposed action, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the proposed action and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

The right to request an administrative appeal of the regional decision to approve a Forest Plan is contained in 36 CFR 219.11 (c) (4) (i), which describes the appeal process. The appeal is limited to the issues raised during the planning process. Intermediate decisions made during the planning process prior to the approval or disapproval decisions are not reviewable.

Comments should be sent to the Forest Supervisor of the Challis National Forest, Forest Service Building, P. O. Box 404, Challis, Idaho 83226.

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

FOREST PLAN INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE OF THE FOREST PLAN

The Forest Plan directs all natural resource management activities and establishes management standards and guidelines for the Challis National Forest. It describes resource management practices, levels of resource production and management, and the availability and suitability of lands for resource management.

The Forest Plan embodies the provisions of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA), Federal Regulations, and other guiding documents. The prescriptions, standards and guidelines are a statement of the Plan's management direction; however, the project outputs, services, and rates of implementation are estimates dependent on the annual budgeting process.

B. RELATIONSHIP OF THE FOREST PLAN TO OTHER DOCUMENTS

Development of the Forest Plan takes place within the framework of Forest Service Regional and National planning. A list of the different planning levels is shown as follows:

Congressional Acts

National level
Forest Service planning through the
Renewable Resource Assessment and Program (RPA)

Regional planning level through the
Regional Guide for the Intermountain Region

Forest level planning through the
Challis National Forest
Land and Resource Management Plan

The RPA Program sets the National direction and output levels for the National Forest system lands. It is based on suitability and comparability information obtained from each Forest Service Region.

Each Forest Service Region distributes its share of national production targets to each of its Forests. The share each National Forest receives is based on detailed information gathered at the Forest level.

The Land and Resource Management Plan validates or provides a basis for changing production levels assigned by the Region. Activities and projects are planned and implemented by the Forest to carry out the direction developed in the Forest Plan. Information from all the National Forests in the region was used in developing the Intermountain Regional Guide.

Roadless areas studied in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) have also been reevaluated in this planning process. A recommendation for future management of the areas has been made. Congressional Legislation will be needed to designate chosen areas as wilderness. Details concerning the roadless area analysis are in Appendix C of the accompanying Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The Forest Plan is the selected alternative of the EIS and is based on the various considerations which have been addressed in the EIS. The planning process and the analysis procedure which were used in developing this Plan, as well as the other alternatives that were considered, are described or referenced in the EIS. Activities and projects will be tied to the accompanying EIS as provided for in 40 CFR 1501.10. The local project environmental assessment will follow the management direction in the Forest Plan and will be tiered to the Plan EIA.

C. PLAN STRUCTURE

This plan provides the long term direction for managing the Challis National Forest. It contains the overall directions and activities which will be required to achieve the desired state of the Forest. Management area maps indicate where the activities will occur.

The Forest Plan contains management direction for the Challis National Forest. The EIS described the alternatives considered in arriving at that direction and assessed the environmental effects of implementing the Plan and other alternatives.

The Forest Plan is organized into five chapters:

Chapter I.	Forest Plan Introduction
Chapter II.	Analysis of the Management Situation Summary
Chapter III.	Plan Responses to Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities
Chapter IV.	Forest Management Direction
Chapter V.	Implementation of the Forest Plan

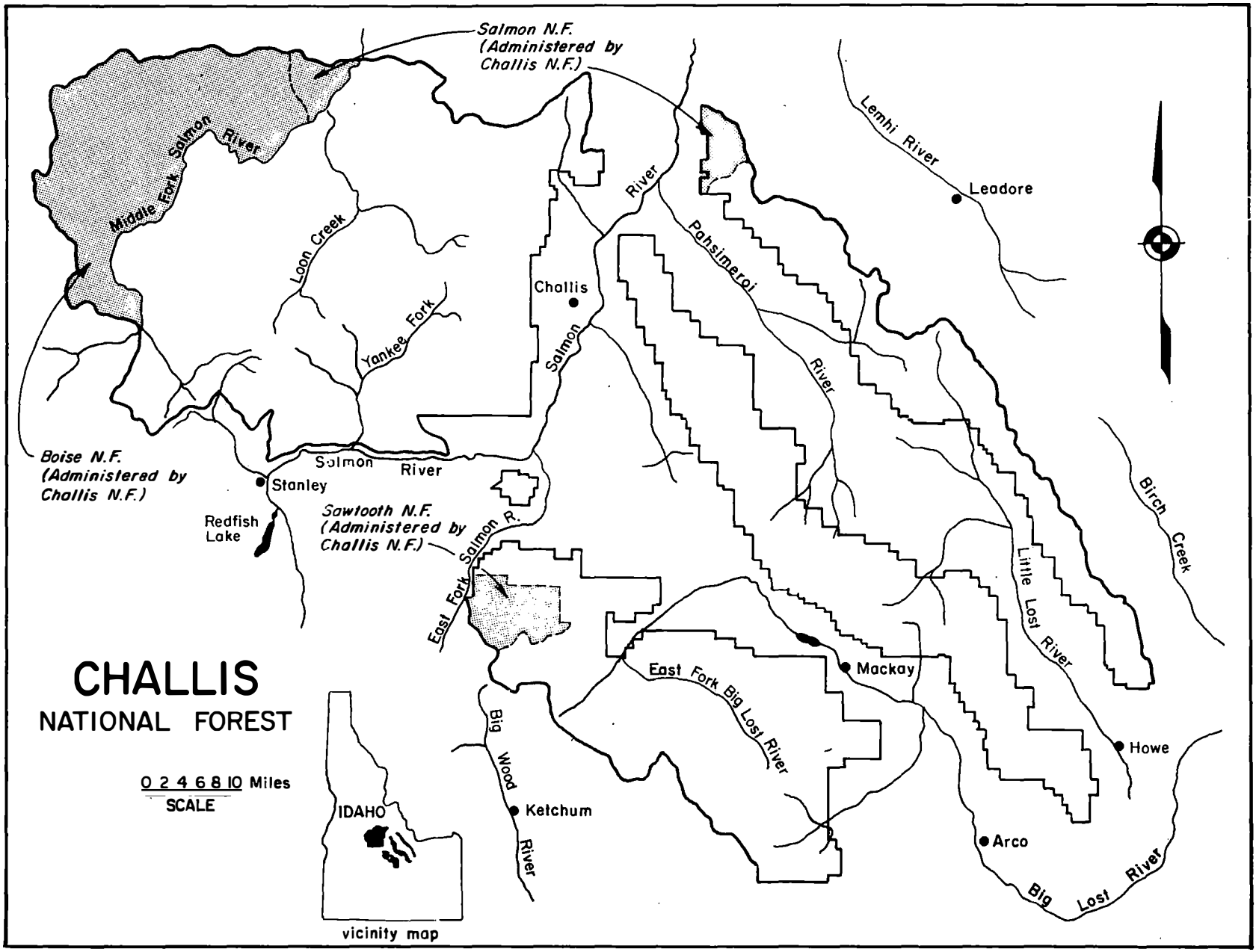
The chapter titled "Forest Management Direction" deals with the multiple use goals and objectives. It also lists the management practices, standards and guidelines for management of specific areas. The "Implementation of the Forest Plan" chapter deals with the means to implement the plan and evaluate and monitor the effects of management practices. All glossary and appendix references can be found in the separate Appendix document.

D. FOREST DESCRIPTION

The Challis National Forest is located in central Idaho (see Figure I-1). The gross area administered by the Forest is 2,534,085 acres. The net National Forest acres within the Administrative Unit are 2,516,191. The National Forest System lands are located in 6 counties: Blaine, Butte, Clark, Custer, Lemhi, and Valley. The remaining 17,894 acres are in State and private ownership.

The Forest Supervisor is headquartered in Challis, Idaho. There are Ranger District offices in Challis (2), Mackay, and 6 miles west of Clayton.

The Challis National Forest manages lands located in the Boulder, Lemhi, Lost River, Pioneer, Salmon River, and White Knob Mountain Ranges. The Forest provides a wide range of resources and opportunities, including timber, minerals, range, wildlife, watershed, developed and dispersed recreation, and wilderness. The majority of Idaho's population lives between 150 and 250 miles from Challis.



ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Figure I-1 Challis National Forest Location Map

CHAPTER II. ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SITUATION SUMMARY

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SITUATION SUMMARY

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the present condition of each Forest resource and the environment affected by implementing direction contained in the Plan. Future demand for Forest resources, the Forest's ability to supply that demand, and the expected future condition of the resources are summarized. Information in this chapter was drawn primarily from the Analysis of the Management Situation, approved in August 1982. 1/

B. PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SETTING

The Challis National Forest manages mountain lands located in central Idaho. National Forest lands are located in four major geographic areas:

- -- Salmon River Mountains which includes portions of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness
- -- West Side of Lemhi Range
- -- Lost River and Pahsimeroi Mountains
- -- Boulder, Pioneer, and White Knob Mountains

The Forest is divided into four Ranger Districts:

- -- Middle Fork District: Headquartered in Challis. Administers the Middle Fork of the Salmon River drainage below the mouth of Marsh Creek except Loon Creek drainage above Falconberry Ranch, including, parts of Valley and Custer counties.

- -- Challis District: Headquartered in Challis. Administers the main Salmon River drainage below the Birch Creek drainage, part of upper Loon Creek drainage, and the Pahsimeroi drainage, including parts of Custer and Lemhi Counties.

- -- Yankee Fork District: Headquartered near Clayton. Administers the main Salmon River drainage above Garden Creek, the Marsh Creek drainage, and part of the Loon Creek drainage, all in Custer County.

- -- Lost River District: Headquartered in Mackay. Administers lands within the Big and Little Lost River drainages, including parts of Lemhi, Butte, Custer, Clark, and Blaine Counties.

1/ The AMS is available for review at the Forest Supervisor's and District Rangers' Offices.

C. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SETTING

1. Zone of Influence

The Challis National Forest's Primary Zone of Influence (ZOI) comprises the communities and counties of central Idaho within and adjacent to the Forest.

There are three primary counties included in the Forest's ZOI (Custer, Lemhi, and Butte). These three counties are directly influenced by the management practices that take place on the Challis National Forest, and the decisions that are made in connection with the various resources. There are six counties (Bonneville, Blaine, Twin Falls, Bannock, Valley, and Ada) that are secondarily influenced by the Forest's management activities.

The Primary ZOI had a population in 1980 of 14,187. The population of these counties increased by 24 percent from 1970 to 1980 (2.4 percent per year average). The counties' population in 1983 was 16,700 (an average growth rate per year of 5.9 percent since 1980).

In 1978, Boise State University and the Idaho Department of Water Resources prepared a forecast of future population by county. Projections for each county in the ZOI for selected years are:

County	1985	1990	1995	2000
Butte	2,953	2,960	2,966	2,953
Custer	4,025	4,296	4,420	4,581
Lemhi	7,998	8,591	9,027	9,313
Total	14,976	15,847	16,413	16,847

More recent preliminary data from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) projects slower growth in the three county area.

County populations have increased more rapidly than both sets of projections. The major cause of this increase has been recent mining development and the expansion of associated economic activity.

Actual historic population levels by county in the Primary ZOI are as follows:

	Population				
County	1950	1960	1970	1980	1983
Butte	2,772	3,498	2,925	3,342	3,492
Custer	3,318	2,996	2,967	3,385	5,106
Lemhi	6,278	5,816	5,556	7,460	8,090
Total	12,318	12,310	11,448	14,187	16,688

Details on the population economics, lifestyle, and community cohesion in the Primary ZOI are included in Appendix B of the EIS, and in the Human Resource Unit descriptions maintained in the Forest planning files.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PAST TRENDS, AND BASELINE PROJECTIONS FOR PRIMARY ZONE OF INFLUENCE (1978 DOLLARS INFLATED TO 1/1/82 DOLLARS)

	Past Trends				Projections		
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995
Years Population (M Persons)	12.3	12.3	11.4	14.2 1/	17.0 2/	17.7 2/	17.4 2/
	1978	1980	1981	1982	1985	1990	1995
Years Income (MM Dollars)	135 3/	103 1/	125 1/	136 1/	134	160	166
		1980	1981	1982	1985	1990	1995
Years Employment (M Persons)		5.5	6.8	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.6

1/ Data from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce.
2/ Based on growth projections from BPA preliminary study.
3/ From base year data in Forest Service Implan model.

2. Twenty-Five Percent Fund Payment and Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Lands administered by the Challis National Forest provide funding contributions to county government through two types of payments. Payments in lieu of taxes are distributed based on the amount of Federal land in a county. Payments in lieu average $146,000.00 per year for the five counties listed below.

The 25 percent fund payments represent 25 percent of the Gross Sales of the Forest outputs such as timber and grazing. The following table displays a breakdown of 25 percent fund payments by county. The 1980 figure includes the large volume of timber cut and removed from the Cyprus Mine site.

PAYMENTS TO STATE FROM LANDS WITHIN THE PROCLAIMED CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

County	Percent of Forest In County	1976	1980	1983
Blaine	0.1	$ 61	$ 158	$ 45
Butte	9.0	5,566	23,511	4,032
Clark	0.1	72	206	45
Custer	76.0	46,893	198,103	34,048
Lemhi	14.8	8,963	37,893	6,630
Total		$61,555	$235,996	$44,800

Disbursement of the 25 percent fund is based on the percentage of Challis National Forest in these counties.

	1976	1980	1982	1985 1/	1990 1/	1995 1/
Payments in Lieu of Taxes and 25% Fund Payments (in M dollars)	207.5	382.0	190.8	221.2	387.9	399.1

1/ Projected from planning model outputs.

D. RESOURCE ELEMENTS

1. Recreation

The Challis National Forest provides a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. Activities on the Forest include, but are not limited to, camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing, floatboating, hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, and sightseeing. In 1983, the Forest reported 609,200 visitor days total use.

a. Developed Recreation

Most of this use occurs on the Yankee Fork and Lost River Districts. Sites are located along Forest roads and State Highway 21.

Many facilities were rehabilitated and two new units were constructed in the early 1960's. In the years since, many sites have deteriorated to a point where rehabilitation is again necessary. Deterioration is occurring to comfort stations, tables, roads and spurs, and water systems.

In recent years, there has not been any construction nor rehabilitation of recreational facilities. Some reconstruction of recreational facilities is planned. Locations of developed sites are as follows:

NUMBER OF EXISTING DEVELOPED PUBLIC RECREATION SITES

District	Campground	Trailheads	VIS
Middle Fork	2	1	0
Challis	5	8	0
Yankee Fork	15	9	2
Lost River	6	6	0
TOTAL	28	24	2

The capacity of developed sites is a measure of persons-at-one-time (PAOT), which is an estimate of the number of persons who can comfortably use a site at one time. Camping and picnic sites are estimated to have a capacity of five persons per unit. The current capacity of the Forest is as follows:

CAPACITY IN PAOTS

District	Campgrounds	Trailheads	VIS	TOTAL
Middle Fork	130	2	0	150
Challis	135	165	0	300
Yankee Fork	580	104	100	784
Lost River	510	85	0	595
TOTAL	1,355	374	100	1,829

The theoretical capacity of the above sites is 291,237 recreation visitor days. Theoretical capacity is calculated by taking the PAOT, times season (in calendar days), times two (for camps and transfer camps) or times one for VIS sites. In 1983, there were 83,000 visitor days use. Demand is expected to increase at approximately three percent per year. This is an overall average of 28 percent of theoretical capacity, and it is 13.6 percent of our total reported use. The remainder of the Forest use is in the dispersed areas, existing Wilderness, and the Middle Fork River.

Loristica organizational camp and Bradley Boy Scout Camp are located on the Forest. Use at these sites totaled about 3,500 visitor days in 1983.

Because of the short season, limited recreation use, and availability of varied recreation opportunities on Federal land, very little interest has been expressed for developing privately owned recreational facilities in the area.

b. Dispersed Recreation

Dispersed recreation is use away from developed sites and outside of designated areas, such as the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and the Middle Fork of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River.

Touring (auto), fishing, camping, hiking, and hunting are the most popular uses of the Forest.

Gathering firewood is becoming very popular as we provide roads to areas.

Dispersed use and its impacts are difficult to measure and manage. Dispersed recreation use usually occurs near water. Weekend and holiday use is higher than that during the week.

The capacity of the Forest for dispersed recreation was calculated by using the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). District and Forest recreation capacities are identified in the Analysis of the Management Situation, available at the Challis National Forest Supervisor's Office.

We expect current patterns of use to continue unless the economy changes drastically, or conditions change unexpectedly. Use will be most intense on areas served by high standard access roads.

We expect resource deterioration such as soil and vegetation loss to increase. Increased use of dispersed recreational areas for overflow camping and greater crowding will increase user dissatisfaction. Greatest impacts will occur in areas adjacent to water.

Timber sales and mineral development will add a few miles to the Forest road system. Some of these roads will be closed to motorized recreational use. Travel on roads remaining open will increase.

Competition for choice hunter camp locations will create social conflict and heavy use may deteriorate sites.

Opportunities exist for improving the dispersed recreation experience and reducing conflicts between user groups.

c. Trails

The Forest has about 1,600 miles of trails. Of this, approximately 800 miles are within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness. There are 178 miles of trails, outside of the Wilderness, closed to motorized bikes; thus leaving 622 miles open. The Forest needs 15 trail rights-of-way across private or State lands. Most trail use is in the summer and fall. The majority of trail use is by hikers. Lesser amounts of use occur from horseback riding and motorized bike riding.

Trail conditions within the Forest vary. Some continue to deteriorate because of lack of maintenance and/or improper location. Private landowners may close additional trails where rights-of-way have not been obtained. Conflicts between types of trail users will increase in number and intensity. The ability of our trail system to serve the public will decline while demand continues to increase. This is especially true of trails leading into the Wilderness and popular lake basins. The following is a list of Forest trail miles, including trails within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness:

TRAIL MILES

DISTRICT	MIDDLE FORK	CHALLIS	YANKEE FORK	LOST RIVER	TOTAL
Total Miles	609	307	487	197	1,600
Open to Bikes	3	142	339	138	622
Closed to Bikes	606	165	148	59	978

There are two signed snowmobile and cross-country ski trails on the Forest, although the majority of the use occurs on roads, trails, and cross-country. Currently, this type of dispersed use is increasing.

Two trails, the Knapp Creek-Loon Creek Trail and the Mill Creek Lake Trail have been designated as National Recreation Trails.

d. Cultural Resources

The Forest has recorded 460 cultural resource sites. Of these, 161 are within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness on land administered by the Challis National Forest. These cultural resource sites include prehistoric campsites, lithic scatters, hunting blinds, and rock art sites. In addition, there are historic cabins, stage stations, mines, mining towns, cemeteries, Forest administrative sites, and many miscellaneous sites. One site, the townsite of Custer is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Bonanza, Bonanza Cemetery, Boothill Cemetery, Bonanza CCC Camp, Bonanza Guard Station, and the Yankee Fork Gold Dredge have been nominated for inclusion on the Register as a historical district. Additional sites having prehistoric and historic interest are on State and private lands within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, in the Yankee Fork drainage, in the White Knob Mountains, and at various other sites located within the Forest. Maps of recorded sites and information on their condition are on file at the Forest Supervisor's Office and are only available to professional archaeologists and historians.

The Forest has file records of 148 site surveys covering 10,112 acres. These figures do not include two systematic surveys supported by the Forest along the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River Corridor. A Forest-wide inventory of cultural resources has not been done. Current management will continue to meet the requirements of Federal and Forest Service cultural resource protection and preservation laws.

The Forest has a program for interpreting historic mining and dredging for the public at the Custer Interpretive Site and at the Yankee Fork Gold Dredge. This interpretive plan will be revised as needed.

e. Visual Resources

An inventory of the visual resources on the Forest is nearly complete. The approximate number of acres meeting Visual Quality Objectives are as follows:

Classification	Acres
Preservation	1,203,000
Retention	133,000
Partial Retention	525,000
Modification	459,000
Maximum Modification	196,000

f. Wild and Scenic Rivers

The Middle Fork of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River, designated with the original Wild and Scenic River Act of 1968, is administered by the Challis National Forest. The U.S. Department of Interior study, "A Report on Natural and Free-Flowing Rivers in the Northwestern United States" of 1980, did not identify any additional rivers on the Challis National Forest with potential for classification as wild, scenic, or recreational. Using the revised Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification, and Management of River Areas (Federal Register, 9/7/82), an interdisciplinary team made a review of rivers and streams on the Forest, but did not identify any candidates for addition to the system.

2. Wilderness

The emphasis of wilderness management is to protect wilderness ecosystems while allowing human use. A primary concern is the heavy human impact on popular sites.

Locally, interest is very high on both sides of the wilderness issue. This Forest currently administers 782,255 acres, about one-third of the 2,353,739 acre Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness.

A national assessment called Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) was completed and documented in a final environmental statement in January of 1979. Three areas on the Challis National Forest were proposed for wilderness classification through this process. The approximate acres and names follow:

Area	Acres
Borah Peak	119,675
Lemhi	93,068[1]/
Pioneer Mountains	44,369[1]/
TOTAL	257,112

1/ Challis portion of these recommended areas. Total acres are: Lemhi 168,965 acres including lands on the Salmon National Forest; Pioneer Mountains 104,639 acres including lands on the Sawtooth National Forest.

RARE II also identified one area which should receive further study prior to making a decision on proposing wilderness designation: the Boulder-White Cloud area which contains about 39,700 acres on the Challis National Forest and 242,688 acres on the adjacent Sawtooth National Forest.

The RARE II decision was challenged by the State of California. The legal challenge resulted in a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision that the RARE II Environmental Statement was inadequate. On February 1, 1983, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, after evaluating the court decision, decided that all roadless areas, both those proposed for wilderness and non-wilderness designation, would be subject to re-evaluation through the Forest Plan process. Table II-1 lists the roadless areas the Challis Forest Plan evaluates and the revised sizes as of 1984. A detailed description on each area is contained in Appendix C of the DEIS.

3. Wildlife and Fish

The Challis National Forest provides for important and diverse wildlife populations and resident and anadromous fisheries in the State of Idaho. Although the majority of recreation use occurs with resident fisheries, big game hunting draws larger concentrations of use over a shorter period of time.

a. Forest Species

The variety of plant communities and geomorphic formations provides habitat for approximately 63 mammals, 247 birds, 19 amphibians and reptiles, and 18 fishes. Twenty-seven mammals, 45 birds, and 8 fish varieties are considered economically important to the State of Idaho.

There are three Threatened and Endangered Species that use the Forest. Peregrine falcon and Bald eagle occasionally occupy habitat on the Forest. Rocky Mountain gray wolf may inhabit areas on the Forest year round. The gray wolf is a Threatened and Endangered Species, for which "recovery" habitat will be designated in the near future.

The Forest has 15 Forest Service Sensitive plant species, three of which are under formal status review.

TABLE II-1

ROADLESS AREAS ON THE CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST
BY ROADLESS AREA NUMBER AND NAME 1/

ROADLESS AREA NUMBER 2/	ROADLESS AREA NAME	ROADLESS AREA ACREAGE
004	Challis Creek	41,354
005	Squaw Creek	96,987
006	Spring Basin	5,000
007	Greylock	12,605
009	Seafoam	28,442
010	Grouse Peak	7,985
011	Pahsimeroi Mountains	72,107
012	Borah Peak	129,581
013	King Mountain	82,695
014	Jumpoff Mountain	13,337
017	Porphyry Peak	45,273
019	Copper Basin	10,402
024	Warm Creek	7,516
025	White Knob	62,416
026	Cold Springs	8,934
027	Red Hill	14,274
028	Wood Canyon	7,626
601	Diamond Peak	72,239
901	Camas Creek	63,949
902	Taylor Mountain	14,940
903	Lemhi Range	149,629
908	Loon Creek	106,758
915	Hanson Lakes	13,719
916	Red Mountain	5,189
920	Boulder-White Clouds	134,754
921	Pioneer Mountains	169,420
922	Railroad Ridge	7,532
923	Blue Bunch Mountain	7,472
Total Roadless Area Acres		1,392,135

1/ Acres were recalculated as part of the current planning process.
2/ Roadless Areas with 600 or 900 numbers extend into adjacent Forests.

b. Management Indicator Species (MIS)

Management Indicator Species are considered to be key species which represent life forms and have habitat requirements similar to other groups of plants or animals. They are species for which populations and habitat objectives can be established, and will be tracked as indicators of habitat capability.

Terrestrial Animals

1. Elk - Represents species associated with the following plant/animal communities: Wet meadows, wet sagebrush/grass, savanna forest, spruce/fir forest and coniferous riparian. Elk represents all species dependent upon seral coniferous forest and climax rangeland conditions.

2. Mule Deer - Represents species associated with the following plant/animal communities: Dry and wet sagebrush/grass, savanna forest, deciduous riparian, subalpine/rock scree, and species dependent upon seral range conditions.

3. Red Squirrel - Represents all species dependent upon climax coniferous or mature conifer stands.

4. Mountain goat and bighorn sheep - Represents species associated with alpine and subalpine/rock scree.

Plants

1. Artemisia tridentata (Big sagebrush)- subspecies tridentata, vaseyana, and wyomingensis. Indicative of seral range conditions.

2. Purshia tridentata (Bitterbrush)- Indicative of seral range conditions.

3. Agropyron spicatum (Bluebunch wheatgrass) and Festuca idahoensis (Idaho Fescue) - Indicative of climactic rangeland conditions.

4. Achillea millefolium (Western Yarrow) and Cirsium arvense (Canadian Thistle) - Indicative of disturbance in riparian areas.

Aquatic Animals

1. Rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden.

2. Macroinvertebrates (Rhithrogena, Zapada, Ephemerella doddsi, Ephemerella inermis, and Chironomidae species.

3. Steelhead trout and chinook salmon.

c. Habitat Capability

Habitat capability is a function of the amount and arrangement of (a) food, (b) cover, (c) water, and (d) space. The one that is the most limiting becomes the governing factor regulating MIS populations.

Forest-wide Summary of MIS Capability Levels [1]

	Management Indicator Species	Minimum Viable	1981	Maximum	Trends
Population (Numbers)	Mule Deer	4,810	19,074	76,550	Upward
	Elk	2,054	5,058	9,727	Upward
	Bighorn Sheep	505	568	5,649	Upward
	Mountain Goat	597	454 [2]	1,944	Static
	Red Squirrel	(Populations not tracked)			
Habitat (M Acres)	Mule Deer	168	1,138	1,380	Static
	Elk	308	685	999	Upward
	Bighorn Sheep	57	452	852	Static
	Mountain Goat	27	174	174	Static
	Red Squirrel	28	284	345	Static
Population (M lbs)	Resident Fish [3]	38.29	205.7	235.4	
	Anadromous Fish [4]	22.14	22.6	592.1	
Habitat (Acres)	Resident Fish [3]	5,680	5,680	5,680	
	Anadromous Fish [4]	2,214	1,986	2,214	

1/ For specific capability levels of Management Areas, see CNF-AMS.
2/ Mountain goat populations are considered to be below MVP Forest-wide, although in some management areas they are above MVP.
3/ Populations of resident fish MIS at the minimum viable population level would occupy the same area as they would at other levels, but at greatly reduced numbers.
4/ Populations of anadromous Management Indicator Species at the minimum level would occupy more habitat than is currently occupied because current populations are felt to be below minimum level, and therefore using less habitat than they would at minimum viable population level.
Habitat characteristic needs for resident and anadromous salmonids vary with time of year and stages of their life cycle. Salmonids in general, have similar requirements for spawning, incubation and rearing while anadromous species have needs tied to long migration to and from the ocean.

d. Habitat

Habitat acres and distribution of wildlife habitat (Plant/Animal Community Associations) are displayed in Table 6 of the Challis National Forest AMS. These vegetation communities have been mapped on 7 1/2 minute orthophoto quads covering the entire Forest. Most of the Management Areas contain all the various plant community types, indicating a high degree of vegetation and animal diversity.

Sagebrush and grass habitat types have shown significant improvement due to improvement in grazing systems and grazing allotment administration.

Riparian areas are an important wildlife habitat type offering a great degree of animal diversity and biomass production. Because of improved grazing practices, many of these areas are improving.

Distribution of water in some of the more arid habitats has been greatly improved within the past ten years. Invariably, there are numerous areas where water is still the limiting factor for habitat, particularly during the late summer months when succulent vegetation becomes scarce, and springs and seeps stop flowing.

e. Habitat Diversity

Animal diversities are closely associated with habitat diversity. All habitats identified exhibit some degree of plant/animal diversity. They range from the climax coniferous forest, which has only 1 percent of the total animal species, to the deciduous riparian which contains 24 percent.

All community types possess potentials for increasing plant or animal diversity, depending upon the ecological and vegetation condition and the particular site potential of the habitat. Two types which offer the most substantial opportunity for increasing diversity are climax coniferous forest and the deciduous riparian types. The rationale for maintaining or increasing diversity within the two types differ.

The climax coniferous forest, which comprises nearly 50 percent of the total forest type, lacks horizontal and vertical cover and forage diversity.

Diversity can be increased in the deciduous riparian community. Most of this habitat is in less than satisfactory condition. Management practices can improve the habitat.

f. Habitat for Threatened and Endangered and Forest Service Sensitive Plant and Animal Species.

It is anticipated that part of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and adjacent areas may be proposed for wolf recovery habitat by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pending further investigations.

The current status of the Threatened and Endangered Species habitat is as follows:

1. Gray wolf: The Forest could provide a portion of the habitat necessary for recovery. Portion of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and the adjacent Cape Horn Area are suitable habitat. Currently, there are an estimated 5-8 individual animals that may occur within these areas.
2. Bald Eagle: Habitat is located primarily on BLM and private land. The Forest contains transitory range and may provide summer habitat for nomadic subadults. The Forest does not possess the potential to provide essential habitat for the recovery of the species.

3. American Peregrine Falcon: Currently, falcons are known to only occasionally use the Forest. Historical evidence indicates that the Challis National Forest, and adjacent lands administered by the BLM, provide a portion of the critical nesting habitat of the species. The Challis National Forest could provide essential habitat if the species were re-introduced or if natural expansion occurred.

4. Forest Service Sensitive: There are 15 species of plants and 6 species of animals that are currently listed, or proposed for listing, as Forest Service Sensitive species. The 1979-1982 plant survey indicates that most sensitive plant species occur in fairly isolated areas throughout the Forest. Exact locations of these plants are documented in the reports. This habitat will be considered essential or critical for the species. At the present time, it is not known whether man's activities are affecting, or have affected the, quantity, quality, or distribution of the species.

g. Goals and Objectives of Other Agencies and Landowners

There are four main agency or landowner groups which relate to and influence fish and wildlife habitat management on the Forest.

1) Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Overall State goals, objectives, and policies along with projected harvests, populations, and hunting and fishing recreation days are documented in A Plan for the Future Management of Idaho's Fish and Wildlife Resources, Volume I , Goals, Objectives and Policies, 1975-1990, and the 1981-1985 Species Management Plans for Mule Deer, Elk, Mountain Goat and Bighorn Sheep. A summary of the objectives follows:

	Population 1/	
MIS	1985	2000 (Estimated)
Elk	5,500	6,300
Mule deer	24,400	26,375
Bighorn sheep	668	883
Mountain goat	534	706

1/ Animal years

The goals and objectives for fisheries are identified in A Plan for Managing Idaho's Fishery Resources, 1981-1985. These objectives do not quantify population numbers. A summary of the objectives follows:

a) Anadromous Fish Program

With the exception of sockeye salmon, wild salmon and steelhead populations will receive priority consideration in all fishery management decisions.

Remaining anadromous fish stream habitat in Idaho should be preserved in a free-flowing condition.

Spring Chinook - rebuild to 1960 population level by 1990.

Spring Chinook - rebuild populations to levels that will provide for a sport harvest of these fish.

Steelhead - rebuild to 1960 population levels by 1990.

b) Resident Trout Program

Native wild stock of resident trout will receive priority consideration in all management decisions involving resident fish.

Non-native fish species or strains will not be introduced into streams or stream sections designated as "wild" until adequate study has been made as to their desirability.

Increase allowable harvest potential, and maintain or exceed current catch rates.

Brook trout will not be planted in stream presently supporting or potentially capable of supporting fishable populations of other trout species or spawning populations of anadromous fish.

The present range of Dolly Varden in Idaho will not be expanded.

2) Bureau of Land Management

Goals and objectives of the BLM affect management on the Challis National Forest because their lands generally border Forest lands at lower elevations, and provide a majority of the winter range for big-game species.

Their present policy is to improve and protect these ranges by coordinating with other resources and uses, and by specific habitat management and/or improvement program. This management is crucial to the maintenance of existing big game and other wildlife species, many of which use National Forest System lands during the spring, summer, and fall.

3) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has lead agency responsibilities for Threatened and Endangered Species. Their objective is removal of species from listing as Threatened and Endangered through encouraging improvement of habitat and species population increases.
The Fish and Wildlife Service has identified the Columbia Basin salmon and steelhead as the most important problem confronting the Fish and Wildlife Service nationally. Their goal is for the Challis National Forest to assist in providing suitable habitat for increased natural production and increased smolt outplants from hatchery production.

4) Private Lands

Some private lands contain historic game winter ranges which are particularly important to deer and antelope. Some of the creeks used for fish spawning originate on or run through private lands. The continued loss of wildlife and fish habitat to development has put increased pressure on the Forest and the BLM to mitigate some of the losses by increasing the carrying capacity on Federal lands.

h. Demand for Wildlife and Fish

Because the number of hunting and fishing licenses and season length are presently limited, it is impossible to determine the actual demand for wildlife.

In most cases, projected demand is considerably higher than supply. Bighorn sheep display the highest disproportion of supply meeting projected demand, but also possess one of the greatest potentials for supply increase.

Small game and non-game animals are the only wildlife groups where supply meets projected demand.

i. Current Program

The Forest wildlife program consists generally of improvements and maintenance, studies and surveys, cooperation with other groups and agencies, and coordination with other resources and uses. Improvements consist of burning sagebrush to increase grass/forb composition and diversity, water developments, mahogany and aspen rejuvenation, fencing springs and key riparian areas, seeding and planting, and road closures to protect key areas. Table II-6 (1) of the Challis National Forest Plan EIS projects improvements. The greatest need for increased habitat improvement is in the riparian, aspen, and overmature timber types.

Major studies or surveys completed or continuing are:

Threatened and Endangered plant survey; stream and lake surveys; wolf survey (Yankee Fork and Middle Fork Districts); studies of species/habitat relationships; habitat typing; raptor survey; winter range surveys. Riparian inventories are planned. There are several ongoing research studies.

A transplant and stocking program by the Fish and Game, coordinated with the Forest, has been successful. Two moose, one goat, and three Rocky Mountain bighorn transplants have been completed, and their populations are expanding. Several more moose, sheep, and goat transplants are planned within the near future. No grizzly bear or wolf transplants are planned on the Challis National Forest.

The following is a list of the average acres of habitat and structures improved and maintained on a yearly basis under current management:

MAINTENANCE	ACRES	STRUCTURES
Wildlife	0	5
Fisheries	0	15
IMPROVEMENT		
Wildlife	500	5
Fisheries	5	20

4. Range

There are 1,781,500 acres of rangeland on the Challis National Forest. Of this total, 65 percent or 1,162,300 acres are included within the boundaries of established grazing allotments. Within the allotment boundaries, 34 percent or 398,600 acres are classified by the Range Allotment Analysis as suitable for domestic livestock grazing. Another 28,200 acres outside of established allotments are suitable for domestic livestock grazing. The majority of these acres are closed to livestock grazing, for wildlife and watershed protection.

Grazing management is shared between the Forest Service and the grazing permittees. The Forest issues grazing permits that specify the type and number of livestock and the season of use. Allotment Management Plans outline the use and development of each allotment on a long-term basis. Operating Plans outline annual direction. Allotments are inspected by the Forest Service for use, condition, and compliance with grazing permits, the Allotment Management Plan, and the Annual Operating Plan. The permittee is responsible for herding, salting, doctoring livestock, maintaining improvements, and sharing in the cost of improvements on allotments.

Overall range condition and productivity has improved significantly since the 1940's, due to improved management practices.

In 1984, Forest permitted use exceeded 115,000 Animal Unit Months (AUM's). This included term and temporary use on established allotments, recreation stock use, administrative stock use, etc. Actual use for the same year was 112,410 AUM's.

The Morgan Creek wild burro territory and Alder Creek wild horse territory included National Forest System lands. Both territories have been analyzed in conjunction with BLM Management Framework Planning. In both cases, the determination was made to remove the animals and eliminate the territories. Burros were removed from the Morgan Creek territory by the BLM in 1983. During the winter of 1983-84, five of the eight horses in the Alder Creek herd died. The Alder Creek territory does not provide necessary requirements for maintenance of a wild horse population.

Noxious weed control has been directed mostly at leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, toadflax, white top, and Canada thistle. Control efforts have been only partially effective in controlling these rapidly spreading weeds. Cooperation with county weed control agencies has helped control weeds along roads and other readily accessible areas. Limited funding and control efforts on adjoining private, State, and other federal lands limit opportunities for control. The program has been successful in controlling localized infestations on National Forest System lands.

Grazing trends on the Forest after the 1970's show significantly decreased use from periods when grazing was not controlled. In contrast to recent years, improved management of National Forest System rangelands has brought about gradual increases in livestock use.

Sheep use is an exception. It continues to decline in response to serious economic and labor problems in the sheep industry. The long term trend indicates continued conversion of sheep permits to cattle use on range suitable for the conversion.

Livestock grazing on the Forest generally occurs between June 1 and September 30. However, there is some fall and spring use.

A major grazing conflict (issue) on the Forest occurs in riparian zones. The growing awareness of the importance of riparian areas, coupled with NFMA requirements, has resulted in greater emphasis on coordinated management to respond to needs of livestock, wildlife, fish, water quality, timber harvesting, and recreation.

The riparian ecosystem comprises less than 3 percent of the total land area on the Challis. Inventory data available on riparian areas consists of a limited channel stability inventory and the range analysis inventory. The percentage of vegetative types identified in the range inventory as riparian in less than satisfactory condition are: Dry meadows 13 percent, wet meadows 7 percent, aspen 1 percent and willow 3 percent.

The application of improved grazing management systems in riparian areas has demonstrated ability for improving riparian conditions. Current grazing management has not resolved all riparian conflicts and deteriorating riparian conditions continue in some sites. Such conditions will probably continue until further technical knowledge is achieved and management systems are refined to deal with problem areas.

Plant composition on some areas has changed noticeably from native conditions. Historic grazing practices have increased density of sagebrush and lowered forage productivity on many of the rangelands. Many of these areas have been treated and placed under management to reduce sagebrush density. Current management practices are also allowing perennial native grasses to be more competitive and productive.

The Forest is using vegetation manipulation practices in conjunction with grazing management to improve age class structure of sagebrush stands on big-game winter range.

Allotment Management Plans provide direction to help reverse any downward trends in range condition. Fences, water developments, and other improvements are needed to meet this objective.

Habitat of some sensitive plant and animal species is within grazing allotments. Allotment Management Plans will recognize and provide for the protection of those species as their habitat requirements become known.

5. Timber

The Forest contains a significant amount of marginally productive commercial timber lands. The most recent inventory shows a total of 792,571 timbered acres of which 340,608 acres are classed as tentatively suitable for timber harvest and production (36 CFR 219.14). The total does not include any timber acres within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness. The tentatively suitable acres of timber lands are the lands which were considered further in the analysis for suitability towards timber harvesting. They presently meet the criteria for minimum biological growth standards (capability); they are not legislatively or administratively withdrawn (availability); the technology is available to assure regeneration (suitability). These tentatively capable, available, and suitable lands, identified in Table II-2, have gone through tests for economic efficiency of timber production and trade-off analysis with other resources within this plan to determine their recommended land use classification.

The majority of the timber on the Forest is overmature (150 years or greater) Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine (see Table II-3). Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir are the most abundant of the secondary species. Statistical analysis of the timber base indicates the average overmature stand achieve net growth rates of +14.6 Cubic Feet (CF) to -6.5 CF per acre for Douglas-fir, 150 to 250 years old. Lodgepole pine overmature rates are +11.4 CF to -22.1 CF per acre for the same age class.

Yield data shows that, on the average, managed stands can achieve net growth rates of greater than 40 CF per acre on the Challis National Forest.

TABLE II-2

LANDS CAPABLE, AVAILABLE AND TENTATIVELY SUITABLE FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION
CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

Current Inventory	Acres
Slopes less than 45%	136,238
Slopes greater than 45%	204,370
TOTAL	340,608

Size Class	Acres	Percent
Overmature Sawtimber (150 Years +)	171,702	50
Mature Sawtimber (60-150 Years)	153,166	45
Pole Timber (20-60 Years)	2,154	1
Seedling/Sapling (1-20 Years)	3,073	1
Non-stocked	10,513	3
TOTAL	340,608	

Tentatively suitable Forest land is the base for determining which lands are suitable to be managed for timber production on a regulated basis. Chapter IV identifies and discussed suitable Forest land for timber management under this Forest Plan.

A regulated Forest is suggested to have approximately 40-50 percent of its commercial Forest land in the sawtimber classes, 25-35 percent in the pole class, and 25-30 percent in the seedling/sapling class.

TABLE II-3

CURRENT INVENTORY BY SPECIES TYPE (From AMS)

Species	Acres	Percent	Gross Volume MMCF
Douglas-fir	188,421	55	277.05
Lodgepole pine	122,966	36	98.65
All other species	29,221	9	59.69
	340,608	100	439.39

Total annual gross growth of timber on these lands is estimated to be 10.9 MMCF. The Forest's annual live timber sale volumes from 1982, 1983, and 1984 ranged between 0.4 MMCF (2 MMBF) and 0.7 MMCF (3 MMBF). Between 1971 and 1981, the sale volumes fluctuated from 3.2 MMCF (14.5 MMBF) to 0.3 MMCF (1.2 MMBF).

A large portion of the commercial timber base is noncontiguous and somewhat scattered. This factor, along with the high cost of accessing many of the stands, has resulted in sale size offerings of generally less than 0.2 MMCF (1 MMBF). Most of the sales offered are close to an available, established road network. If a significant amount of road construction, reconstruction, cable systems and/or other cost factors are necessary to harvest the timber, many sales will not return the investment. Most of these sales will still be offered at base rates. Local operators often bid above base rates and therefore, even small sales can rise above cost.

No highlead or skyline logging has occurred on the Forest. All sales on the Forest have been logged by conventional tractor/jammer methods.

An estimated 60 percent of the Forest's tentatively suitable timberlands occurs on slopes greater than 45 percent and are designated for cable logging.

An additional complication results from the small size of a significant portion of the overmature sawtimber. There are some stands, primarily in Douglas-fir, which average 10 inches diameter breast-height. At present, the opportunity and willingness of industry to utilize this small diameter material is untested and will affect future flows of timber products from the Forest. Industry's capability to profitably mill large quantities of small logs is questionable in this area.

Roundwood product sales, primarily posts and poles, have fluctuated greatly over the last decade. A high of 1.5 MMBF was reported in 1981. This involved the Cyprus Mine settlement sale. In 1983, the Forest was at a 10-year low of approximately 97 MBF sold.

Fuelwood use was reported at 2.25 MMBF in 1983. Demand for this product presently comes from the local population base, which is significantly influenced by the large Cyprus Mine operation. The majority of the Forest is on a charge system of $2.50 per cord with a $10.00 minimum limit purchase.

Artifical regeneration of Douglas-fir stands has met with limited success on the Forest. Less than optimal planting and survival factors have contributed to numerous planting failures. Natural regeneration of Douglas-fir also has met with limited success on sites prepared through burning, discing, or clearing. Western spruce budworm infestations severely reduce the Douglas-fir cone crop, which impacts establishment of seedlings. In addition, budworm contributes to mortality of established regeneration under older stands. Older trees are much better equipped to withstand successive years of attack. Many of the younger trees cannot survive as successive years growth is eaten by the budworm larvae.

Lodgepole pine regeneration has been much more successful on the Forest. Where Douglas-fir cannot be planted or previous plantings failed, lodgepole pine can be introduced and generally survives well. The Forest's present planting program consists primarily of lodgepole pine with minimal amounts of Douglas-fir or other species. Natural regeneration of lodgepole pine is also generally successful.

6. Water

The Challis National Forest yields approximately 2.4 million acre-feet of water each year. Characteristic of the intermountain area, as much as 75 percent of this yield is delivered during snowmelt runoff from May to July. Consequently, late summer/early autumn natural streamflows are often insufficient to meet both consumptive and nonconsumptive (instream flow) needs. Natural flows have been augmented in isolated cases to supplement flow with reservoir storage water. In the Salmon River drainage, Mosquito Flat Reservoir supplements natural stream flow in Challis Creek, primarily for irrigation. Buster Lake supplemented irrigation and municipal needs in Garden Creek drainage until it was breached in 1984. In the Big Lost River drainage, Mackay Reservoir provides irrigation water for much of the area below the town of Mackay.

The demand for water originating on the Forest is continuing to grow, primarily in response to irrigation, mineral activity, and hydroelectric development. With increased demands on the water resource, it will be even more important to identify the Forest water needs, including instream flow. As a result, the quantity and quality of the water leaving the Forest must be maintained. In conjunction with maintaining an inventory of the consumptive uses on the Forest, major emphasis has been directed to the quantification of instream flow needs for all critical stream reaches on the Forest. A majority of the streams have been quantified in reaction to a water filing.

Most of the water originating on the Forest meets or exceeds State water quality standards, but in some drainages, the quality of water may be below its potential. The cumulative impact of continued management activity in a drainage can create a situation where riparian area dependent resources are significantly affected. The water quality monitoring program is used to determine the adequacy, problems, and needed modifications of 'Best Management Practice' to protect the water resource.

7. Minerals

a. Mineral Land Suitability

1) Availability

Lands within the Challis National Forest are open for mineral location and leasing unless restricted by withdrawal or special legislation. Sixty-eight percent of the total Forest is currently available for mineral activity. More than 99.5 percent of the Forest, outside of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, is available (see Table II-4).

Special legislation has determined that the Salmon River and the Middle Fork and its tributaries are unavailable for dredge and placer mining. Power site withdrawals may also be determined to be unavailable for placer mining.

None of the acquired lands administered by the Challis National Forest have outstanding or reserved mineral rights.

TABLE II-4: WITHDRAWN AND AVAILABLE LAND

Management Zone	Total Acres	Existing Withdrawals Acres	Existing Withdrawals % of Total Area	Available Area Acres Available	Available Area % of Available	
1) Frank Church--RONRW	782,255	782,255	100	0	0	1/ 2/
2) Seafoam	37,684	565	1.5	37,119	98.5	3/
3) Marsh Creek	73,871	708	1.0	73,163	99.0	3/
4) Valley Creek	13,682	0	0	13,682	100.0	
5) Basin Creek	43,923	0	0	43,923	100.0	
6) Yankee Fork	121,137	587	0.5	120,560	99.5	
7) East Fork	84,135	0	0	84,135	100.0	
8) Thompson Creek	30,007	0	0	30,007	100.0	
9) Squaw Creek	38,749	0	0	38,749	100.0	
10) Bayhorse	21,009	0	0	21,009	100.0	
11) Pioneers	245,972	450	0.2	245,522	99.8	
12) Arco Hill	30,439	0	0	30,439	100.0	
13) Garden Creek	11,303	0	0	11,303	100.0	
14) S. Lemhi	79,981	0	0	79,981	100.0	
15) S. Lost Rivers	105,155	10	0.1	105,145	99.9	
16) Borah Peak	156,220	119	0.1	156,101	99.9	
17) Pahsimeroi Mts.	56,906	0	0	56,906	100.0	
18) Mackay Front	81,783	2,760	3.4	79,023	96.6	
19) N. Pahsimeroi	65,692	0	0	65,692	100.0	
20) N. Lemhi	128,362	40	0.1	128,322	99.9	
21) Challis	126,236	120	0.1	126,116	99.9	
22) Sawmill	64,265	199	0.3	64,066	99.7	
23) Furnace Creek	13,975	0	0	13,975	100.0	3/
24) Exclusions	9,191	260	2.8	8,931	97.2	3/
25) Antelope Creek	94,249	287	0.3	93,962	99.7	
TOTAL	2,516,191	788,360	31.3	1,727,831	68.7	

SPECIAL LEGISLATION:

1/ Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness
2/ Wild and Scenic River Legislation
3/ Placer mining is also restricted within the Middle Fork of the Salmon River drainage.

2) Capability

Capability is determined by industry which responds to trends in the market place. Present technology and economics preclude extraction of some known mineral deposits. Mineral uses and needs are determined by (1) new and/or existing technologies and (2) demand for certain minerals within the market place. The difficulty in predicting where new mineral deposits may be found means that areas capable of mineral or energy exploration and development may someday include the entire Forest, regardless of the present status of the lands.

3) Suitability

Access and physical characteristics of much of the Forest limit location and timing of some types of mineral activities. Restrictions on mineral activity may result from expected or potential impacts on other resources and activities. In the case of oil and gas leasing, some areas may be recommended for "no lease" or for lease with restrictive stipulations. Estimates of acreage for areas affected by these limitations are given in Chapter IV of the EIS.

Site-specific mitigation measures will be developed in response to applications for permit to drill for oil and gas.

There are no known mineable coal deposits on the Forest.

b. Current Management Direction

The policy of the Forest is to encourage the development of mineral resources while considering other Forest resources.

The Mining Law of 1872 consolidated earlier laws and established the rights of citizens to explore, claim, and mine certain minerals wherever they are found on public domain lands, including those within the National Forest System unless closed by withdrawal. The minerals covered by this law are called locatable minerals. Congress removed certain minerals from the jurisdiction of the 1872 law and made them leasable minerals under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and 1947 Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, and the 1955 Multiple Surface Use Act. The Materials Act of 1947 and the 1955 Mining Act gave the Forest Service the authority to sell certain common minerals (sand, gravel, and similar materials) called "saleable minerals."

Minerals on the Challis National Forest are available for exploration and development and are subject to disposal under one of these three categories--locatables, leasables, or saleables, unless specifically restricted.

For locatable minerals, any person proposing to conduct operations that will likely cause significant disturbance of surface resources must file a Plan of Operations with the District Ranger. In the last four years, between 73 and 113 Notice of Intent/Operating Plans were filed each year.

Permits, licenses, or leases for leasable minerals (oil, gas, coal, geothermal, phosphate) are issued every year by the Department of Interior. The Forest has responsibility to perform environmental analysis, recommend action, list stipulations, and propose requirements for rehabilitation. On acquired lands, the Forest Service has authority to deny permits, licenses, and leases.

Saleable minerals are managed by the Forest Service. Permits are issued for use of these materials in accordance with Forest Service policy.

c. Current Situation

Locatables

Significant production of gold, silver, uranium, tungsten, flourspar, molybdenum, lead, zinc, and copper has occurred from within the Challis National Forest. Sixteen mining districts, or parts of districts, located on the Forest, have reported past production.

The number of mines with past and present production is unknown. Value at the time of production probably exceeds $100 million. Cyprus Mines/Thompson Creek Project, the U.S. Antimony mill at Preachers Cove, and the Sunbeam Mining Project are the largest currently active operations on the Forest. If metal prices increase, more activity is expected to occur. BLM records of actively held mining claims on the Forest as of January 1984 total 7,072 claims.

Leasables

The Challis National Forest has no leases for geothermal, phosphate, coal, sodium, or potassium. Fourteen oil and gas leases totaling almost 25,000 acres are currently in effect on the Forest. Applications have been filed with the BLM for over 100 other leases for approximately 296,000 acres. Activity has been limited to minor geophysical prospecting.

Common Varieties

The Challis National Forest has several sources of sand and gravel, building stone, and borrow material sites. Three to five annual permits are issued on the Forest each year for less than 50 tons. Private and BLM land generally supplies higher quality material nearer local markets. No renewable permits have been issued for building stone under special use permits.

d. Expected Future Condition

Mineral development and production is difficult to predict. Many known deposits of valuable minerals are not being fully developed now for economic reasons. Future technology, change in economic conditions, new discoveries, and changing needs will determine where and which minerals will be developed.

Private interests determine where, when, and at what rate development occurs. Developments on adjacent BLM administered lands and privately owned lands within or adjacent to the Forest will potentially impact Forest lands and administration.

E. SUPPORT ELEMENTS

1. Protection

a. Fire

Current fire management on the Challis National Forest requires suppression of all wildfires. The Forest has no fire management areas or plans. From 1970 through 1979, there were an average of 47 fires per year which burned an average of 678 acres. About 33 percent of these fires were man-caused.

Fuel management policies require a fuel treatment plan for each project that generates fuels or that is undertaken to reduce natural fuels. Projects that cannot provide adequate fuel treatment are not to be implemented. Current direction is to reduce fuels to near-natural levels or less than existing prior to the start of the activity.

The combining of fire fighting resources with the BLM and Salmon National Forest has resulted in efficient initial attack operations on fires, and has created a savings for all agencies through a reduction and decentralization of forces and equipment.

Numbers of fires and acreage burned are expected to increase in the future because of increasing dispersed recreation, firewood cutting, and increasing fuel loading. Most fires on the Challis burn on the south and west slopes, and have the potential for becoming large and costly fires because of the steepness of the slopes and the concentrations of dry, flashing fuels.

b. Air Quality

1) Existing Situation

The National Clean Air Act requires that airsheds be designated under one of three classes:

Class I - Only minor air quality deterioration.
Class II - Permitted moderate deterioration.
Class III - Permitted deterioration up to National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

At present, the Challis National Forest is designated Class II. All management zones are subject to redesignation to Class I or III except those that Congress designates as wilderness, which can only be redesignated to Class I. Areas that required special consideration are:

a) Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness. This is currently being recommended for Class I designation, pending approval by the State and Federal agencies.

b) Proposed Wilderness. These areas will be evaluated for possible changes in airshed classification.

Within a developed prescription, about 1,000 acres of sagebrush per year are burned on the Forest. This will not contribute additional pollutants to non-attainment areas (urban areas currently having problems with meeting air quality standards) in other parts of the State. Other sources of pollutants in the Forest are dust from unpaved roads and exhaust from motor vehicles.

2) Trends and Conditions Expected in 2030

The State of Idaho's plan to reduce the pollutant level in non-attainment areas deals primarily with vehicular and industrial emissions, but it also controls prescribed burning on forest and rangelands.

Increased use of wood for home heating in local communities adds air pollution during winter periods when air stagnation occurs. Domestic use of fuelwood has reduced the volume of slash burned on the Forest.

The air quality classification of the proposed wilderness areas will be evaluated in conjunction with the State of Idaho for possible redesignation to Class I. The visibility standards that accompany the Class I designation could not be met with periodic ignition of large fires, vegetation improvement projects, domestic use of fuelwood, and agricultural development. Designation of the selected wilderness areas as Class I areas could restrict these activities.

c. Insects and Disease

Major insect and disease impacts on the Forest have resulted from two primary species: Western spruce budworm and dwarf mistletoe. Western spruce budworm has recently been active in Douglas-fir and to a lesser extent, in stands of other Forest species. Regeneration loss and reductions in cone crops have seriously reduced the opportunities for natural regeneration.

Approximately 45 percent of lodgepole pine and 40 percent of Douglas-fir stands are infected with dwarf mistletoe. The infected stands experience higher mortality, reduced growth, loss of wood product quality, and higher susceptibility to rots and blow down. Presently, low harvest levels exert insignificant control of dwarf mistletoe on the Forest as a whole. Therefore, these two problems are essentially unaffected by management of the Challis National Forest.

At present harvest levels, timber stands can be expected to decline in vigor and growth. The greater amount of timber in older age classes will contribute to the decadence of stands. Forest insects and diseases will become a greater factor in causing stand mortality with net growth continuing to decline. Wildfire risk will become greater from the additional fuels loading generated by the unmanaged stands.

Stands under management should have minimal impacts from insects and diseases. Prescriptions to manage vegetation, whether in timber production areas or developed sites, are designed to hold pest impacts to or below acceptable levels. Greater timber management will provide proportionate protection from Forest pests.

The Forest has numerous developed public use areas such as campgrounds and picnic areas. Tree hazard reduction programs are utilized to safeguard the public and protect the natural resources at these sites.

d. Law Enforcement

The Forest Service has responsibility to protect resources and provide safe facilities for visitors on National Forest System lands. To redeem this responsibility, the Challis National Forest cooperates with State, local, and other Federal law enforcement agencies. The law enforcement program encourages public compliance with laws and regulations through signing, personal contracts, and the media. It also provides for protection and safety of Forest users through cooperative agreements with Custer, Butte, and Valley Counties.

The Forest's major areas of concern and law enforcement activity are man-caused fires, vandalism, theft of government property and forest products, off-road vehicle use violations, trespass, theft of campground fees, and alcohol and drug related problems associated with large group gatherings.

Property cases involving theft and vandalism at government facilities are due, in part, to remoteness and easy access. It is anticipated that these types of incidents and other law enforcement problems will increase with the growth of the general population.

2. Lands

a. General Discussion

Special classification of land often restricts resource uses and may affect objectives for land acquisition or disposal. Over 85 percent of the land administered by the Challis National Forest is in at least one of the special classifications listed below. Acres in special classifications increased substantially as a result of the Roadless Area Re-evaluation prompted by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision.

Wilderness (Frank Church--River of No Return)	782,255
RARE II Proposed Wilderness	
Borah Peak	119,675
Lemhi	93,068
Pioneer Mountains	44,369
RARE II Further Planning Areas	
White Cloud-Boulder	39,700
Other Roadless Areas to be Analyzed During Forest Planning	1,093,323
Other Withdrawals:	
Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River	33,574
Stock Driveways	2,760
Power Site Withdrawals	46,514
Administrative and Recreation Sites	5,534

In some cases, several special classifications apply to the same acreage. The effect of these special classifications on land management activities cannot be generalized because each allows and restricts specific activities.

Ownership pattern is predominently National Forest with no isolated lands identified for disposal. The Forest's ability to produce goods and services is unrestricted by current ownership patterns. Lands within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness will be purchased from willing sellers. Scenic easements on about 825 acres along the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River will be acquired as funding becomes available.

Lack of access is a problem in some areas on this Forest. Topography limits most access to major drainages having roads or trails. Private lands adjacent to the Forest boundary restrict public access; easements on 60 existing roads and trails are needed. Much of the boundary is adjacent to BLM administered land and does not have restricted access. Within the Forest, private lands do not significantly restrict access.

Non-recreation special uses on-Forest are identified in the following table:

SPECIAL USE PERMITS

KIND OF USE	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL USES	TOTAL MILES R/W LENGTH	TOTAL ACRES PERMITTED
Agriculture	21	28	5.9	420.3
Industrial	7	7	0	20.8
Research, Study and Training	1	1	0	0.1
Utilities and Communication	25	27	104.6	402.4
Water Use	54	55	31.6	124.5
Total Non-Recreation	133	144	212.1	1,166.6
Charge Permits		93		
Non-charge Permits		51		

Interest exists for installation of additional electronics facilities, both at existing sites and on new sites.

Land line location and boundary marking of approximately 635 miles of exterior and interior boundary is needed to reduce resource conflict and potential trespass. At present, management emphasis is not placed on this activity.

b. Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

Research Natural Areas are relatively small land areas which typify important forest, shrubland, grassland, alpine, aquatic, geologic, and other natural situations that have special or unique characteristics of scientific interest and importance. Activities are limited to research, education, and monitoring changes in natural conditions.

The selection and establishment of RNA's is a component of the continuing Land and Resource Management Planning Process for National Forest System lands. The criterion for management of RNA's is for protection against inappropriate encroachment on and degradation of existing conditions.

The Challis National Forest has two RNA's: Iron Bog and Meadow Canyon, both established in 1981. Meadow Canyon totals 3,880 acres; 285 on the Challis National Forest and 3,595 on the Targhee National Forest. It was designated to protect a large number of unusual and rare plants, and some of the finest alpine tundra in Idaho.

Iron Bog Research Natural Area totals 434 acres adjacent to Iron Bog Creek. It was designated to protect a rare, dry climate sphagnum bog bordered by sagebrush/grass and Douglas-fir climax forest.

A team from the Forest and the Idaho Research Natural Areas Committee identified the following nine sites as proposed Research Natural Areas:

1) Middle Canyon - About 2,200 acres in T6 and 7N, R29E. Contains rare plant species, Great Basin vegetation, limestone cliffs, and fossils. Elevation 5,600 to 10,810 feet.

2) Mahogany Creek - About 3,500 acres in T10N, R22 and 23E. Contains mountain mahogany types, forest types of Douglas-fir, subalpine fir, whitebark and limber pines, high mountain grasslands, and alpine grassland. Elevation 7,980 to 11,828 feet.

3) Merriam Lake Basin - About 740 acres in T9N, R23E. Contains varied alpine, including tundra, vegetation typical of sites 2,400 miles to the north, truly alpine (above timber line) natural lakes, and numerous rare plant species. Elevation 9,400 to 11,312 feet.

4) Sheep Mountain - Includes land on the Targhee National Forest and 278 acres on the Challis National Forest in T12N, R27E. Contains vegetation growing on a variety of substrate in adjacent sites, at an elevation of about 10,865 feet.

5) Surprise Valley - Approximately 1,470 acres in T6N, R20 and 21E. Large wet meadows, small lakes, alpine communities in exceptionally good condition. Elevation 9,000 to 11,878 feet.

6) Smiley Mountain - About 2,260 acres in T4 and 5N, R22E. Large, wet meadows, small lakes, and alpine communities in extremely good condition at elevations between 9,000 and 11,878 feet.

7) Cache Creek Lakes - About 2,000 acres in T17N, R15E within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness. Aquatic and terrestrial systems associated with soils derived from volcanic rock at elevations between 7,800 and 9,880 feet.

8) Soldier Lakes - About 175 acres in T14N, R10E within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness. Aquatic types in high elevation lakes and subalpine fir forest on granitic rocks at elevations over 9,000 feet.

9) Mystery Lake - About 465 acres in T13N, R14E within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness. Subalpine fir habitat types, alpine communities, lakes, and wet meadows on volcanic and granitic rock substratum. Elevation 9,000 to 10,329 feet.

3. Soils

The Challis National Forest has a wide variety of geographic areas, landscapes, soils, parent materials, slopes, vegetation, and climate. Parent materials of the soils on the Forest are a variety of weathered rock deposits and accumulations. The associated vegetation ranges from desert shrub to alpine tundra, and greatly influences the development of certain soil characteristics. The diversity of all of these soil-forming factors has produced a mixture of soil patterns or associations, with highly productive soils (mainly north and east aspects) that are interspersed with soils that have low potential (south and west aspects), for productivity. Most of the stable soils are locally intermingled with soils of inherently low stability.

The four major soil groups on the Forest are:

a. Alfisols: Alfisols are well-developed soils and have a thin, light-colored surface layer over a finer textured subsoil layer. Alfisols occur mostly on north and east aspects at mid to upper elevations. Alfisols mainly support conifer vegetation, and usually occur on sedimentary and volcanic rocks. These soils are generally resistant to erosion and are moderately productive.

b. Entisols: Entisols are soils that have little or no evidence of developing soil horizons. They occur at all elevations, in all land groups, and on all rock types. They most often occur on steep slopes, all aspects and granitic geology. They are the most erosive and least productive of the four classes of soils on the Forest.

c. Inceptisols: Inceptisols are moist soils that have thin, light-colored surface layers over light-colored subsoil horizons. These are extensive soils and often occur on north and east aspects at mid and high elevations. They generally support conifer vegetation. These soils are somewhat more productive and less erosive than the Entisols.

d. Mollisols: Mollisols have thick, dark-colored surface horizons and subsoils that may or may not be well developed. They occur at all elevations and are more strongly associated with the sedimentary and volcanic geologies. Conifers, brush, grass, and shrubs are the dominant vegetation on these soils; aspen may also occur. Mollisols are the most inherently productive soils on the Forest.

Individual soils in these major groups differ greatly in erosion hazard, sediment producing potential, and capacity for water storage.

Resource and project planning that involves disturbance of the soil can be better evaluated if detailed soil information is available. Soil losses and soil loss tolerance can be established only when detailed soil information is available. Detailed soil information is needed to guide project planning.

Permissible soil loss values were assigned to each land type group. Erodibility factors and sediment rates are being developed for numerous management practices. The criteria and process used to accomplish this is detailed in the soils section of the AMS.

4. Facilities

The Challis National Forest has numerous facilities including roads, bridges, administrative sites, buildings, dams, and water systems. They require considerable time and money for operation and maintenance. There has been large investment in these facilities to enable the development, protection, and use of Forest resources.

The administrative sites and buildings on this Forest are old and show signs of having outlived their intended life. An aggressive program of replacement, maintenance, and/or disposal is needed.

Some forest water systems, used by both the public and Forest employees, need major maintenance or reconstruction.

Challis National Forest maintains three backcountry airfields, thirteen helispots, and the Challis air service facility. The back country airfields are heavily used for recreation by outfitters, boaters and other publics. Current maintenance activities are not satisfactory and the condition of the airfields continues to deteriorate.

a. Transportation

The existing transportation network of 1,705 miles of Forest development roads are generally in a continuing state of deterioration, especially road surfacing. Increases in Forest activity from mining, recreationists, and fuelwood seekers have put an additional strain on the network that cannot be ignored for long.

The investment in several roads or sections of roads has already been lost. The current program accomplishes about 400 miles of work per year. Repairs are made on the most serious problems on a priority basis. Maintaining roads at the present levels will result in a deteriorating road network.

b. Administrative Sites, Buildings, and Support Facilities

There are 115 buildings used as offices, residences, warehouses, and lookouts located on 34 administrative sites.

Fifty-nine percent are service/storage, 31 percent are dwellings, 5 percent are offices, 5 percent are other uses. Eleven percent are new structures less than five years old or recently renovated with 25-plus year of life, 9 percent are 6 to 20 years old with 20-plus year of life, 18 percent are 21 to 35 years old with 10-plus years of life, and 60 percent are 35 years old or older with 5-plus years of life, or they are obsolete, and require immediate replacement. This stratification assumes routine maintenance continues.

Many facilities were built in the days of the Civilian Conservation Corps. These compounds and buildings are cultural resource sites which are currently being evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Building sizes, capabilities and physical conditions do not meet with present-day use requirements or codes. With buildings approaching fifty years old, the lasting integrity is in doubt, the wiring is outdated (potentially dangerous) and most buildings use energy inefficiently.

Potable water is available for use at twenty administrative sites. In most cases, source protection, flow quantities, pipe size or other conditions are inadequate to meet State and Federal codes and present uses. Water systems at recreation sites suffer the same problems. At low level funding, many of the water systems are closed.

There are two high-hazard dams, four low-hazard dams and one fish ladder on the Forest. Three dams belong to the Forest, with the remaining dams and fish ladder being under special use permits. Three low-hazard dams are fishery improvements. The remainder are irrigation impoundments.

5. Corridors

a. Highway

Federal Highways 93 and 26, and State Highways 21, 22, and 33 provide access to the Forest. All of these highways provide access to the area from major population centers. Idaho State Highway 21 crosses about 13 miles of the Forest between Banner Summit and Trap Creek near Cape Horn. Deep snows normally close this road each winter near the Forest boundary north of Stanley, however the State Highway Department kept this section open during the winters of 1983-1984 and 1984-1985. This road is in good condition except for frost heaves which develop each spring. Current traffic needs are adequately met by the existing highway system and re-alignment or reconstruction is not anticipated in the future. Forest roads are discussed in the Transportation section.

b. Utilities

Presently no utilities corridors have been designated. New proposals will be evaluated when the need arises.

The term "corridor" applies to any form of energy transportation (electric transmission, pipeline, or combination thereof) that is the primary use of the land. By this definition, no utility corridors now exist on the Challis National Forest. Appendix D of the EIS discusses current utility rights-of-way on-Forest. These supply the user needs and have very little potential for needing future expansions. Rugged topography and lack of sufficient market have resulted in location of utility corridors south of the Forest crossing the Snake River Plain. A major increase in mining activity resulting in greater electricity demand or significant oil or gas discoveries requiring petroleum pipelines would be needed to change the situation.

F. SUPPLY AND DEMAND CONDITIONS

Table II-5 summarizes maximum production potentials for significant individual goods and services as displayed in appropriate benchmarks. Production levels attainable under current management direction and the projected demand conditions are also displayed in this table.

G. RESEARCH NEEDS

No research needs have been identified for the Challis National Forest at this time. However a total of 11 Research Natural Areas will be established to provide baseline data for future studies when research needs are identified.

H. NEED TO ESTABLISH OR CHANGE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

1. Recreation

Developed - Need to emphasize maintenance of existing sites to protect investments.

Need to evaluate recreation site for additions, reconstruction or elimination.

Dispersed - Need to increase trail maintenance program to correct deteriorating and unsafe conditions. Need to evaluate trailhead improvement and construction.

Need to emphasize a wide variety of dispersed recreation opportunities.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Provide habitat within the capability of the Forest for the recovery of the gray wolf, and other Threatened and Endangered Species.

Correct activity caused sedimentation problems in key anadromous fish streams.

3. Range

Need to move toward more permittee involvement and coordinated management.

Need to improve administration of allotments.

4. Water

Need to complete instream flow determinations for critical stream reaches.

5. Soil

Need to complete Level III Soil survey for the Forest.

6. Cultural Resources

The Forest needs to prepare the following cultural resource plans: 1) A comprehensive Forest-wide overview; 2) a predictive model identifying areas requiring intensive inventories; 3) an evaluation and nomination plan for sites eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; 4) and a plan for establishing measures for the protection of significant sites from vandalism and natural deterioration. These plans will be updated as needed.

7. Fire

Need to provide for the completion of fire area management planning.

8. Lands

Need to obtain rights-of-way on all existing roads and trails.

Need to increase the Land Line Location program with emphasis on resolving trespass when Forest activities border private land, and providing adequate maintenance of boundary lines.

9. Facilities - Transportation

Need to initiate a road reconstruction program to bring present arterial and collector roads to a maintainable condition.

Need to evaluate administrative facilities.

10. Riparian

Need to develop a riparian management program.

11. Timber

Need to move into more intensive management on selected commercial timber lands.

TABLE II-5 . CURRENT OUTPUTS, PROJECTED DEMAND, SUPPLY POTENTIAL.

ACTIVITY CATEGORY	UNITS	CURRENT LEVEL (1982)	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
DEVELOPED REC. USE - PUBLIC	MRVD's						
Supply Potential.			291	291	291	291	291
Max. Use From Max PNV Market Benchmark.			95	122	122	122	122
Regionally Assigned Objective.			75	80	93	106	120
Current Program.		85	78	101	101	101	101
DISPERSED REC. USE.	MRVD's		Exceeds expected demand. Potential may				
Supply Potential.			be exceeded for specialized uses or in heavily used areas.				
Max. Use From Min. Level Benchmark.			460	600	600	600	600
Regionally Assigned Objective.			395	430	480	530	580
Current Program		336	355	443	443	443	443
WILDERNESS	MRVD's		Exceeds expected demand. Potential may				
Supply Potential			be exceeded in heavily used areas.				
Max. Wilderness Benchmark.			373	448	448	448	448
Regionally Assigned Objective.			No objectives assigned.				
Current Program		136	180	204	204	204	204
ACTUAL LIVESTOCK USE	MAUM's						
Demand Trends.			Demand for cattle use exceeds supply.				
Max. Range Benchmark.			114	119	126	126	126
Regionally Assigned Objective (Permitted Use).			117	118	118	119	119
Current Program.		112.4	113	113	112	112	112
COMMERCIAL TIMBER SALES OFFERED	MMBF						
Demand Trends.			Local demand is currently less than 3 MMBF. Regional demand is somewhat elastic depending on transportation costs for competing sales.				
Max. Timber Benchmark			40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1
Regionally Assigned Objective.			8	10	10	10	11
Current Program.		3	3.5	5	5	5	5
WATER YIELD (Meeting State Quality Standards)	M Ac Ft						
Demand Trends			100% of water yield for consumptive and non-consumptive needs.				
All benchmarks except Min. Level.			2463	2463	2463	2463	2463
Regionally Assigned Objective.			2293	2293	2293	2293	2293
Current Program.		2365	2365	2365	2463	2463	2463

CHAPTER III. RESPONSES TO ISSUE, CONCERNS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

CHAPTER III

PLAN RESPONSES TO ISSUES, CONCERNS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

This chapter shows how the proposed Plan addresses and responds to major public issues, management concerns, and resource opportunities that have been identified during the planning process.

A discussion of the process used to identify the issues to be resolved in this Plan is found in Appendix A of the accompanying EIS. Additional information may be found in the public involvement records of the Challis National Forest.

The specific methods for resolving and implementing management actions for the 14 issues dealt with are found in Chapter IV of this Plan. In that chapter the Forest's multiple-use goals and objectives are listed, as are the multiple-use prescriptions and associated standards and guidelines for each management area. Included with the management area discussion are the proposed and probable management practices.

The Plan's response to the 14 issues is as follows:

ISSUE #1: Integrate Resource Outputs

Through the Forest planning process, 11 Forest management alternatives were formulated which, collectively, would produce a wide range of forest products. These alternatives were analyzed to determine their effects on the National, Regional, and local social, economic, physical, and biological environment. From this analysis, a preferred alternative was selected which identified a level of management that provides for a mixture of both commodity and non-commodity outputs and products. The production is based on an increased level of resource coordination by which a multitude of goals and objectives will be met under one, or many, resource activities. Management direction for each resource within each of the 25 management areas has been specifically established, based on the resource capability levels and the needs of the general public and other Forest users.

ISSUE #2: Management of Riparian Areas

The Forest Plan establishes specific management prescriptions for governing activities within riparian areas. There will be an intensive effort to inventory, monitor, and evaluate physical and biological conditions within these vegetative communities. Following the evaluation process, specific management direction will be implemented.

ISSUE #3: Wildlife and Fishery Management

The Forest Plan has identified a coordinated level of management for all Forest activities which will allow for meeting or exceeding habitat needs of wildlife and fish managed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Emphasis has been placed, not only on the coordination with other resource activities, but also on the identification and management of key and limiting habitats to resolve conflicts with other resources. The Plan has also provided for the special consideration, protection, and management of essential habitats occupied by plants and animals federally classified as threatened or endangered.

The Plan has identified the need to closely monitor and regulate sediment producing activities which may affect fish habitat capability in fishery producing stream courses. The Plan calls for deferment of timber harvest activities in the East Fork, Basin Creek, and Valley Creek Management Areas, which are currently near or at unacceptable levels of sedimentation in anadromous stream courses. Fishery and watershed restoration projects are identified in the Forest Action Schedule to reduce these high levels of sedimentation.

ISSUE #4: Fuelwood Management

The Forest Plan has established management direction to provide access to 500,000 cubic feet or 3,906 cords of green or dry fuelwood annually for both commercial and public use, which meets or exceeds current demand. Both change and free use areas will be available on the Forest.

ISSUE #5: Minerals Management

Mining claims and mineral leases will be restricted by current administrative withdrawals and wilderness designation.

Approximately 563,530 acres contains moderate to high potential for mineral development, of which 98 percent will be available. A significant increase of mineral development is projected for the future. Oil and gas leases or renewals will not be recommended in proposed wilderness areas. Specific oil and gas lease stipulations have been identified, in Chapter IV of this Plan, for some management areas. The list of stipulations that may be applied to individual leases and guidance for their use is contained in Appendix E, and Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines in Chapter IV.

Changes in locatable mineral activity will not be affected by the Forest Plan. The number of cases that the Forest will respond to will be governed by the increase or decrease in demand.

ISSUE #6: Motorized Vehicle Management

The Forest Plan allows for a Challis National Forest Travel Plan. The current plan is available in the Supervisor's Office and addresses travel restrictions on the Forest. In addition, the Forest Plan has established specific management prescriptions and additional standards and guidelines for road and off-road vehicle management in Chapter IV.

ISSUE #7: Road, Trail, and Facilities Management

The Forest Plan has established management direction, including site specific trail inventory and maintenance needs, for each of the 25 management areas. Trailhead facilities will be rehabilitated and new construction will be planned as demand indicates. Trails will be upgraded and maintained at levels sufficient to meet safety needs and provide quality recreation experiences. Trails will generally be maintained to an acceptable standard with a 25 percent increase in the number of miles maintained.

The Plan allows for a facility master plan, which will address specific administrative or other facility construction or repair needs, and a program for the removal of unnecessary structures.

Road maintenance and reconstruction has been given added emphasis. The Plan establishes management direction to maintain an additional 142 miles of Forest roads and programs for reconstructing 12.5 miles of local or collector roads yearly.

ISSUE #8: Maintenance of Water Quality and Instream Flow

Management of the soil and water resource has been given increased emphasis in the Forest Plan. Specific management direction, specifying intensities and amounts of soil and watershed inventories, water quality and soil productivity monitoring, and determinations of instream flow needs has been identified for each of the management areas. The Forest has established soil and water standards and guidelines, encompassing all Forest activities which may impair water quality or soil productivity. Timber harvest scheduling has been deferred through the first decade in Herd, Basin, and Valley Creek drainages to improve watershed conditions.

ISSUE #9: Timber Management

The Forest Plan identifies an average annual timber harvest schedule of 3 million board feet for the first decade to 10 million board feet after the 50 year planning period. The post and pole harvest levels will be maintained at approximately 85.5 thousand board feet annually. This timber and post and pole harvest appears to be the most economical level considered and could eventually place 100 thousand acres under intensive management. This level of management will increase sustained yield, reduce the probability of insect and disease infestation, and reduce the occurrence of large wildfires on these areas. The 3-10 million board feet harvest will accommodate local demand and contribute to regional supply.

ISSUE #10: Fire Management

The Forest Plan has provided for a necessary level of fire prevention, detection, and suppression activities which are cost effective in protection of resource values. Because the Forest has not completed the fuel inventory for fire area management planning, no areas have been designated for use of planned ignitions or prescribed fire. An Area Fire Management Plan will be developed for the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and other priority areas during the first decade.

Management direction establishing policy for prescribed burns has been identifed in the management prescriptions and standards and guidelines.

ISSUE #11: Range Management

The Forest Plan will allow for an average of 115.000 AUM's of permitted use within the first decade. Over the 50 year planning period, it is anticipated that range conditions will continue to improve, and through better allotment management and development, permitted use will increase to 117,000 AUM's. This increase will also accommodate the projected increases in wildlife populations. Range management will be coordinated with other interest groups.

The Forest Plan has identified specific management direction for range in the monitoring, evaluation, and resolution of livestock impacts on riparian vegetation. It has also provided specific goals and standards and guidelines for the management of livestock within these habitats.

ISSUE #12: Recreation Management

The Forest Plan provides direction to manage a balanced mixture of recreational opportunities in both wilderness and non-wilderness areas. Emphasis has been placed on dispersed recreation and on improving the Forest's existing campground facilities.

ISSUE #13: Wilderness Additions

Portions of the Borah Peak (116,000 acres), Boulder/White Clouds (6,000 acres), and Pioneer Mountains (38,000 acres) roadless areas are proposed for inclusion into the Wilderness Preservation System. When the Plan is revised in 10 years, the remaining undeveloped areas will be re-evaluated for their wilderness characteristics and reconsidered for proposed wilderness.

ISSUE #14: Roadless Management

The following roadless areas are not proposed for wilderness, and are not scheduled for timber harvest or roading prior to the planning update in 1996. Some roading and development associated with mineral activity may occur within these areas.

1. 903 - Lemhi Range
2. 006 - Spring Basin
3. 007 - Greylock
4. 009 - Seafoam
5. 010 - Grouse Peak
6. 013 - King Mountain
7. 014 - Jumpoff Mountain
8. 915 - Hanson Lakes
9. 916 - Red Mountain
10. 017 - Porphyry Peak
11. 019 - Copper Basin
12. 922 - Railroad Ridge
13. 923 - Blue Bunch
14. 024 - Warm Creek
15. 025 - White Knob
16. 026 - Cold Springs
17. 027 - Red Hill
18. 028 - Wood Canyon
19. 601 - Diamond Peak

CHAPTER IV. FOREST MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

CHAPTER IV

FOREST MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

A. FOREST MANAGEMENT GOALS

This section contains Forest-wide multiple-use management goals and other goals which provided the Forest with general management direction to be achieved in the future. No specific dates are tied to goals. Most goals have objectives tiered under them. These objectives are concise, time specific statements of measurable planned results that respond to the goals.

1. General

Goal 1
Coordinate with State, Federal, and local agencies, and users groups for all planning and resource development activities.

Goal 2
Place priority on maintaining existing resource improvements over new investments.

Goal 3
Manage riparian areas according to the Riparian Standards and Guidelines. Protect or improve riparian dependent resources during management activities within or affecting riparian areas.

Goal 4
Complete a coordinated resource type inventory applicable to all resource functions by the end of the first decade.

2. Recreation

Goal 1
Provide developed outdoor recreation opportunities for the general public.

Objective 1 - Provide for a total of 2500 persons at one time (PAOT) in fee sites over the next five decades. Priority will be given to developed sites near high use areas and population centers.

Objective 2 - By the end of the first decade, manage Yankee Fork Dredge and Custer Museum under a concessionnaire.

Objective 3 - By the end of the second decade, bring developed sites up to condition class 1 or 2.

Objective 4 - Emphasize operation and maintenance, and improved access and quality management in developed sites near population centers, high use areas, and wilderness trailheads.

Objective 5 - Determine future of low use sites for possible removal by the end of the first decade.

Objective 6 - Complete Mosquito Flat recreation site plan by 1990.

Objective 7 - Actively pursue contracts for operation and maintenance of developed sites in first decade.

Goal 2
Emphasize dispersed area recreation over developed site recreation.

Goal 3
Provide a broad spectrum of dispersed recreation opportunities.

Objective 1 - Complete condition survey of trails. Update Trail Management Plan and determine the number of trails and trailheads needed for access by 1990.

Objective 2 - Review Challis National Forest Travel Plan annually.

Objective 3 - Develop agreements with outside groups to provide maintenance on 10 percent of the Forest trails by 2000.

Objective 4 - Develop an action plan for managing dispersed use by 1995.

Objective 5 - Construct and/or reconstruct 3 miles of trails per year outside of Wilderness.

Goal 4
Achieve a balance between resource capability and demand for recreation special uses.

Objective 1 - Manage for compliance.

Objective 2 - Monitor for impacts of use on the resources.

Goal 5
Develop Recreation Opportunity Guide by end of first decade.

Goal 6
Provide for a pleasing visual landscape.

Objective 1 - Complete Visual Quality Objectives mapping by 1987.

Objective 2 - Identify and mitigate visually unacceptable conditions or facilities as opportunities arise through other resource activities.

Goal 7
Identify, protect, interpret and manage the significant cultural resources on Forest lands.

Objective 1 - Complete a comprehensive Forest-wide cultural resource overview by the end of the first decade.

Objective 2 - All land-disturbing activities will be preceded by a cultural resource inventory.

Objective 3 - Complete an evaluation and nomination plan for sites eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Objective 4 - Complete a plan for establishing approved measures for the protection of significant sites from vandalism and natural deterioration.

a. Wilderness

Goal 1
Manage proposed wilderness areas to preserve the wilderness resource until Congress designates the areas as wilderness, or releases them for non-wilderness management.

Goal 2
Preserve and protect Wilderness as an example of natural ecosystems for future generations.

Objective 1 - Management direction for newly designated wilderness will be developed and incorporated into the Plan in compliance with legislation designating the wilderness area.

b. Special Areas

Goal 1
Manage special areas consistent with the intent in which they were established.

Objective 1 - Cooperate with BLM and other organizations and individuals to establish the Borah Peak earthquake zone as a National Natural Landmark by first decade.

Objective 2 - Manage special areas to maintain their integrity.

Objective 3 - Establish the Big Hat Creek Lake Trail as a National Recreation Trail in conjunction with the Salmon National Forest in the first decade.

3. Wildlife and Fish

Goal 1
Provide habitat to ensure viability and recovery of Threatened and Endangered and Forest Service Sensitive plants and animals.

Objective 1 - Implement the Wolf Recovery Plan after it is approved.

Goal 2
Maintain or improve the current productivity level of wildlife and fish habitat.

Objective 1 - Improve an average of 670 acres of wildlife habitat and construct an average of ten wildlife structures annually during the first decade.

Objective 2 - Improve aquatic habitat by developing an average of ten structures and improving ten acres annually.

Objective 3 - Complete Forest Wildlife Habitat Inventory (excluding Middle Fork drainage) by 1990.

Objective 4 - Place priority on improving essential wildlife and fish habitats (e.g., aspen, mahogany, riparian, aquatic) and seasonal ranges.

Objective 5 - Manage Forest vegetation to provide habitat diversity for all species.

Goal 3
Develop an information data base and retrieval system sufficient for comprehensive planning and management, project identification and evaluation, and interdisciplinary functional support. Complete by end of first decade.

Objective 1 - Complete Forest wildlife inventory (excluding the Middle Fork of the Salmon River drainage).

Objective 2 - Complete Level III General Aquatic Wildlife Survey (GAWS) by end of first decade.

Goal 4
Develop, fund, and implement appropriate monitoring to evaluate the effects of other resource activities on fish and wildlife management objectives.

Goal 5
Emphasize anadromous fish habitat management on the Challis National Forest.

Objective 1 - Maintain habitat capable of supporting the Idaho Department of Fish and Game 1981-1985 goals for anadromous and resident fish species.

Objective 2 - In cooperation with the Idaho Department of Fish and game, maintain at least minimum instream flows necessary to support a sustained yield of natural fisheries resources within existing laws.

4. Range

Goal 1
Maintain a high quality allotment administration program.

Goal 2
Manage all allotments to maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition (rangeland which is in an ecological state of fair or better and with an upward or stable trend), and improve suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition.

Objective 1 - Range resource inventory of suitable range and condition will be updated concurrently with allotment monitoring.

Goal 3
Maintain noxious weed control program at or above current level.

Objective 1 - Update noxious weed infestation map and control plan annually in conformance with the integrated pest management policy. Continue modest investment in noxious weed and poisonous plant control.

Goal 4
Continue the Experimental Range Stewardship program.

Objective 1 - Expand the concept of coordinated resource management to the Forest range program to achieve management objectives.

Objective 2 - Within the laws, adapt new and innovative management policies, practices, and systems, developed through the Stewardship Program, for use in the Forest Range program.

Goal 5
Maintain or provide for increase in livestock grazing to maintain local ranching economy.

Objective 1 - Increase permitted use by 2,000 AUM's by the end of the third decade.

Goal 6

Coordinate the rotation of pastures and adjacent allotments so that key elk habitats are not grazed simultaneously.

5. Timber

Goal 1
Meet needs of local dependent mills and allow for moderate growth in demand.

Objective 1 - Manage approximately 100,000 acres of the commercial timber base for timber production.

Objective 2 - Offer an average of three MMBF per year through the first decade.

Goal 2
Provide a firewood program to meet local demand.

6. Soil and Water

Goal 1
Provide soil and water guidance to other resource activities to protect or improve water quality and soil productivity.

Objective 1 - First priority will be support to other resources by providing Best Management Practices and input for projects.

Goal 2
Complete necessary inventories, surveys, and monitoring.

Objective 1 - Complete Order III soil and water resource inventory by end of second decade, with first priority given to areas of planned resource activities.

Objective 2 - Conduct baseline monitoring with emphasis on timber, range, and mineral activities by the end of the first decade.

Objective 3 - Develop soil and water Best Management Practices by the end of the first decade.

Objective 4 - Conduct water quality monitoring in project areas with emphasis on anadromous fisheries and Middle Fork drainage.

Objective 5 - Meet State water quality standards.

Objective 6 - Determine instream flows on a priority basis during first decade and complete by the end of the second decade.

Objective 7 - Annually update water rights inventory.

Goal 3
Improve watershed condition on the Forest.

Objective 1 - Complete watershed improvement projects by 2005.

Objective 2 - Manage Garden Creek watershed to protect municipal watershed quality.

7. Minerals

Goal 1
Provide maximum land base for minerals and energy prospecting, leasing, and development through conservative use of overly restrictive surface use stipulations and constraining management direction.

Goal 2
Ensure that locatable, common variety, and energy minerals are developed in environmentally acceptable ways and in concert with other resources and in compliance with current laws and regulations.

Objective 1 - Respond to all minerals proposals within required timeframes.

Objective 2 - Encourage third party preparation of EAs or EISs for large scale projects as a method for providing more rapid project evaluation.

Objective 3 - Encourage ongoing reclamation to be included in operating plans.

Objective 4 - Approval of required mining facilities and operations, on or off mining claims, will occur under the plan of operation procedures (36 CFR 228) for locatable mineral activities rather than under special use permit procedures (36 CFR 251) when possible.

8. Human and Community Development

Goal 1
Support local communities through resource conservation work, employment and training opportunities, rural community planning development and technical forestry assistance.

Objective 1 - Maintain various Federal human resources programs such as Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC), Volunteers to the National Forest, and others.

Objective 2 - Provide opportunities for special groups; e.g., minorities, handicapped, and women.

Objective 3 - Initiate community involvement as appropriate, and respond to community requests for technical assistance, training, or information-sharing opportunities and participation in community events.

Goal 2
Ensure appropriate public participation in National Forest planning and decision-making.

Goal 3
Provide an active HOST Program and emphasize a HOST attitude in all resource programs.

Goal 4
Manage our workforce in a fair and equitable manner. Emphasize concern for employee safety, morale, and performance.

Objective 1 - Actively support Civil Rights Programs and employee organizations.

Objective 2 - Provide developmental opportunities to enhance individual skills and Forest Service organizational needs.

9. Protection

Goal 1
Develop a well-planned and executed fire protection and fire use program that is cost efficient and responsive to land and resource management goals and objectives.

Objective 1 - Annually update Fire Management Action Plans.

Objective 2 - Provide advice to rural communities about fire protection, prevention, and control programs under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act.

Objective 3 - Include provisions in all permits and use authorizations for fire prevention and suppression.

Objective 4 - Emphasize fire protection to provide for joint fire protection through offset agreements, paid protection and combined fire forces.

Objective 5 - Provide a visible fire prevention program through visitor contact, and local school and community activity.

Goal 2
Maintain fire suppression capabilities which allow an appropriate suppression response to all wildfires.

Objective 1 - Provide fire suppression action on all wildfires which is cost effective and protects life and property.

-- Each wildfire ignition will receive an appropriate response. (Confinement, containment, control or monitoring).

-- If the wildfire escapes initial attack, the suppression decision will be based on an escaped fire situation analysis.

-- The extent of the suppression will be based on resource values, costs, burning conditions, safety, protection of private property, spread potential, and fire organization availability.

Goal 3
Use prescribed fire to accomplish resource management objectives.

Objective 1 - Emphasize the use of prescribed fire in range and wildlife habitat and forage improvement, and other vegetative manipulation projects.

Objective 2 - Implement the prescribed fire management program in the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness.

Objective 3 - Complete area fire management planning on priority areas by the end of the first decade.

Objective 4 - Use of prescribed fire will comply with State Air Quality Standards.

Goal 4
Provide adequately trained personnel to meet law enforcement needs.

Goal 5
Provide additional protection for visitors and their property while on the National Forest, through reimbursement of extraordinary expenses to States and local law enforcement agencies.

10. Lands

Goal 1
Identify needs and provide access to all National Forest System lands.

Objective 1 - Program to acquire four road and trail rights-of-way annually. All backlog cases will be completed by 2005.

Goal 2
Identify and consolidate National Forest System lands to provide efficiency of management of the Challis National Forest.

Objective 1 - Complete exchanges with State by end of the first decade.

Objective 2 - Update land adjustment plan every ten years.

Objective 3 - Locate, mark, and maintain National Forest boundary. Priority will be lines common to private land.

Objective 4 - Request cooperation from private land owners in surveying possible trespass cases.

Goal 3
Ensure the protection of National Forest System Lands when evaluating the requests for exclusive uses.

Objective 1 - Emphasize compliance in the administration of special use permits.

Objective 2 - Complete withdrawal review process by 1989.

Objective 3 - Develop site plans for all electronic sites by the end of the first decade.

Objective 4 - Update appraisal on all special use permits to ensure fair market value is received in fees; give priority to electronic sites.

Objective 5 - Firm occupancy conditions and permit termination dates will be determined and implemented by the end of the first decade.

11. Facilities

Goal 1
Manage Forest telecommunication system according to approved Forest Telecommunications Plan.

Goal 2
A road management program will be followed to ensure a safe, economical, functional, and environmentally sound transportation system that serves the resource management needs of the Forest.

Objective 1 - Reconstruct 400 miles of the presently substandard road system, by the end of the third decade, in order to ensure safety and provide a maintainable road system.

Objective 2 - Identify roads not needed and close or put to bed.

Objective 3 - Construction of new roads will be to minimum standard necessary to serve identified needs and protect resources.

Objective 4 - Road systems will be maintained to the minimum standard needed to ensure safety, minimal environmental impacts, protection of investment, and to allow for necessary resource activities.

Objective 5 - Enter into advantageous road maintenance agreements as opportunities arise.

Goal 3
Develop a management program for the operation and maintenance of administrative sites, buildings, and workcenters for the economic and efficient administration of the Forest.

Objective 1 - Correct health and safety deficiencies.

Objective 2 - Identify facility needs and establish a process for eliminating those not needed, that need replacement, or that require new construction.

Objective 3 - Maintain a Forest-wide Facilities Maintenance Plan.

12. Research Natural Areas

Goal 1
Preserve the natural ecosystems in Research Natural Areas.

B. FOREST-WIDE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION, STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

This section deals with management standards and guidelines which apply to all Management Areas of the Forest. They either state the bounds or limits within which all practices will be carried out in achieving the planned objectives, or they give an indication or outline of policy to be applied.

Reference to the Intermountain Regions Regional Standards and Guidelines display a tiering process which the Forest operates under. Regional Standards are followed or adapted to approved Forest-wide standards, which then can be adapted to approved Management Area Standards.

1. Recreation

a. Developed Sites

1) Developed sites will be maintained to provide an experience level of 1 or 2.

2) Non-fee developed sites and trailheads will be managed under the pack-in, pack-out policy.

3) Where demand exists, and use is compatible with surroundings, developed campgrounds will accommodate recreation stock or ORV's. Unloading ramps, hitchracks, etc., will be provided.

4) Management of sites will be consistent with the service level of the site.

b. Dispersed Sites

1) All dispersed areas will be managed for pack-in, pack-out policy.

2) Trails will be maintained as per District Trail Maintenance Plans.

3) Encourage a shift in use from over-used areas to less used areas through management of resources and visitor education.

4) ORV closures should be adequately signed.

c. Cultural Resources

1) Complete cultural resource inventory for all proposed earth-disturbing projects or activities, following direction in 36 CFR 219.24 and the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Plan.

2) Monitor activities that have a high risk of potential adverse effects.

3) Protect cultural sites from destruction. Mitigate disturbance when necessary.

4) Restoration and stabilization of significant historic sites will be undertaken as special funding becomes available.

d. Proposed Wilderness

1) Continue existing ORV closures.

2) Maintain trails to the standards established in the District Trail Maintenance Plans.

3) Prohibit land-disturbing activities, except legal mineral activity, that would degrade the wilderness characteristics.

e. Special Areas

1) Protect the natural integrity of the proposed Research Natural Areas.

2) Deter structural improvements unless they provide protection of natural ecosystems.

3) No timber harvest.

4) No vegetation manipulation.

2. Wildlife and Fish

a. Emphasize habitat improvement for Threatened and Endangered Species, Forest Service Sensitive, and economically and socially important species.

b. Monitor sediment levels in anadromous fish and important resident fish streams.

c. Prohibit or mitigate activities that will, or have a potential to, increase sediment in spawning gravels 2 percent over existing levels or to a maximum of 30 percent.

d. Coordinate monitoring of Forest wildlife activities with other functions.

e. Protect anadromous fish spawning areas from disturbance by livestock and other activities, where feasible.

f. Where possible, leave down and dead material for small animals, as specified in the Challis National Forest Snag Management Plan.

g. Participate annually in game range observations and studies and make harvest and season recommendations within budget limitations.

h. Acquire key big-game winter range through land exchanges.

i. Where snowmobiling use conflicts with winter big-game habitat, an I.D. Team will be used to determine if restrictions are needed.

j. Alter age classes of browse stands in a Management Area no more than 30 percent within a ten year period.

k. Evaluate on-going and proposed botanical collection activities, and regulate when necessary to prevent adverse impacts on endemic plant populations.

l. Utilize BPA funding for anadromous fish projects where appropriate.

m. Inventory all stream/road crossings on the Forest and identify improvement opportunities by 1990.

n. Complete an adequate habitat improvement plan for the Forest by 1995.

3. Range

a. Place all allotments under improved management systems.

b. Water developments constructed for livestock will provide access for wildlife and escape ramps for small animals and, where possible, provide water throughout the grazing season, even though livestock may not be present.

c. Construct fences to allow for wildlife passage in accordance with the Forest Service Range Improvement Handbook, 2209.22..

d. Utilize grazing systems on allotments which provide for deferment or rest whenever possible. Season-long grazing or common use will be allowed only where resources can sustain such use.

e. Allotment management plans will identify and schedule forage improvement opportunities and structural improvement needs.

f. Emphasis for grazing capacity evaluations will be on allotments with management plans and where the allotment appears to be over obligated, or where additional capacity is possible.

g. Allotments with unsatisfactory range conditions and/or need management systems will receive funding priority for range improvement needs.

h. Develop and maintain a coordinated program for control of selected noxious farm weeds.

i. New infestations and areas where noxious farm weeds are spreading will receive first priority for treatment.

j. On allotments with approved allotment management plans, retreatment or reconstruction of existing range improvements needed to sustain the current AUM's will receive priority for funding and will be coordinated with other resources.

k. Non-structural and structural range improvements will be funded on allotments with approved management plans for those projects identified in the plan. Priority will be given to those projects with permittees cost sharing.

l. Evaluate livestock conversion requests on a case-by-case basis. Conversion from one kind of livestock to another on allotments will be decided on the basis of resource needs and capabilities.

m. Allotment Management Plans will incorporate standards and guidelines for proper riparian area management. See Forest-wide Management Direction, Standards and Guidelines--Riparian.

n. Coordinate range management on National Forest allotments with contiguous BLM, State, and private lands, where possible.

o. Range improvements will be maintained annually by permittees to standards adequate for public safety and established use, and control and proper distribution of livestock. Maintenance will be completed before livestock are allowed on the allotment.

p. Give Forest Service Sensitive species habitat special consideration to prevent them from being classified as Threatened or Endangered.

q. Replace gates with cattleguards or self-closing gates on roads where problems with control of livestock occurs from gates being left open.

r. Where allotment management plans do not exist, the annual operating plan will serve as the plan.

s. Require inventory and calculations of range resource data necessary to plan and manage rangeland.

t. Range forage improvement projects and stock water ponds will be preceded by a soil inventory to determine soil capabilities, limitations and hazards.

u. Require permittees' cooperation and participation in the range improvement program, to achieve and maintain AUM output.

v. Use coordinated resource management planning and Stewardship concept in management and development of AMP's.

w. Manage allotments according to approved management plans. Revise and update AMP's as needed to resolve resource conflicts and reflect management direction.

x. Ensure that provisions and requirements of the grazing permits are being followed.

y. When estimating and establishing grazing capacities for livestock allotments on the Forest, allowances will be made for wildlife forage, water, and breeding or reproduction needs. The Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho and the Western State Sage Grouse Guidelines will be used as guides.

z. Defer livestock grazing on range and wildlife habitat improvement project areas for a sufficient period of time, following treatment, to allow for proper vegetation response.

aa. All project soil-disturbing activities will be mitigated and revegetated to prevent soil erosion and occupancy of site by undesireable vegetation.

bb. Activities that create or provide for the establishment of noxious weeds will be required to provide for their control.

cc. Each district will maintain a livestock accountability program based on need.

dd. AMP's will include specific objectives for all applicable resources and they will be monitored as needed.

ee. Each allotment plan will contain utilization standards, meeting objectives developed by an interdisciplinary team.

ff. Rehabilitate existing stock driveways where damage is occurring. Relocate them outside riparian areas if possible.

gg. Browse utilization by livestock within the riparian ecosystem will not exceed 50 percent of new leader production.

hh. Specific Standard, Guidelines and timeframes will be developed on a site-by-site basis in the Allotment Management Plans.

4. Timber

a. Develop individual stand silvicultural prescriptions for all timber sales.

b. Develop a transportation system to serve both cable and tractor areas.

c. Utilize logging residue, where feasible, to meet fuelwood demand. Coordinate fuelwood access with timber sales.

d. In reforestation areas, conduct intensive soil inventory to determine capability/limitations.

e. Along arterial roads or within 300 feet of developed recreation sites utilize individual tree selection and/or sanitation/salvage harvest.

f. Integrate appropriate forest pest management strategies into timber management.

g. Limit tractor skidding to slopes averaging less than 45 percent.

h. Size of stand must be 10 acres or more for recognition of planned and accomplished work. Maximum size limit for openings created in one harvest operation by even-aged silvilculture is 40 acres. Regional Forester approval is required for openings larger than 40 acres.

i. Enhance timber species diversity and age structure within each Management Area.

j. Within each Management Area, provide and distribute a minimum of 10 percent of the acres of the conifer timber stands as habitat for old-growth- dependent wildlife species.

k. The recommendations contained in Elk Habitat Relations for Central Idaho will be used as a guide.

l. Map and locate on-the-ground acres of commercial timber identified in Management Area by 1990.

m. Maintain down materials for wildlife habitat: 2 to 4 tons per acre or 10 percent of the slash created by harvesting, whichever is the least.

n. As an I.D. Team, establish silvicultural prescriptions designed to maintain or enhance wildlife cover and forage values. Remove no more than 40 percent cover in timber sales adjacent to natural openings. Subsequent timber harvest will be delayed until hiding cover is re-established (minimum tree height of 6 feet in previously harvested units).

o. For suitable timber lands selected for management, timber will be the primary resource.

p. Reforest to desired stocking levels with 5 years of final harvest cut. Stocking levels are shown in FSH 2409.26b - Reforestation Handbook.

q. An area is considered fully stocked and not an opening anymore when it contains 200 well-dispersed trees which average four and one-half feet tall per acre.

r. Utilize logging residue where feasible for other products. Dispose of residue not utilized.

s. Utilize K-V funds to enhance wildlife habitat.

t. Manipulate slash and scarification to maximize natural regeneration.

u. Tractor-jammer logging will be allowed on slopes less than 45 percent.

v. Follow Regional guide - Erosion Prevention and Control on Timber Sale Areas.

w. The planning, design and construction of new roads are geared to meet the needs for which the road is intended.

1) In developing plans for constructions, the I.D. Team will identify resource concerns and transportation needs.

- Identify the limiting environmental factors.
- Determination of critical "design vehicle".

Designing criteria will be developed to meet these identified needs and should have the least of resource impacts.

2) Design standards will be based on design criteria on a case-by-case basis to best serve a given transportation need.

x. Treat, revegetate and close (include various degrees of obliteration) all roads for which there is no present or foreseeable use, and which are causing, or will cause, some resource problem(s) and/or extensive user conflicts. Refer to the current Watershed Condition Inventory.

1) Drain and close all roads not being used, but which have a foreseeable use, and which are causing or will cause, some resource problem(s), and/or extensive user conflicts, if left without attention.

2) Utilize seasonal or periodic closures on specific roads to protect Forest resources, and to provide public safety.

3) Assign a maintenance level which will protect resources from significant damage, and the public from serious hazards. When road maintenance falls below this lowest acceptable level, review management alternatives, including road closure(s).

y. Maintain landline monuments in and adjacent to timber sales.

z. For wildlife purposes, a minimum number of snags generally will be left:

- Timber land (1.0 snags/acre)

- Aspen/Riparian (3.0 snags/acre)

- Around openings (4 snags/acre)

(See wildlife for full standards and guidelines.)

aa. Utilize contributed funds (collections) for road construction and/or maintenance to encourage use of forest products which otherwise would not be marketable.

bb. Commercial sales will be made in various sizes to encourage small and large operations.

cc. Post and pole sales will be utilized for management of overstocked stands.

dd. Fuelwood roads will be coordinated with the timber sale program.

ee. Plan, direct and coordinate a forest pest management program on the Forest. Utilize survey and suppression activities to manage forest pests.

ff. Salvage timber sales will be the primary method for control of bark beetles and for treating dwarf mistletoe. Small clearcuts can also be used for treating dwarf mistletoe provided the cut will fit within scheduled harvest.

gg. Unsuitable Lands

1) Harvest or removal (including burning) of timber for wildlife habitat improvement or maintenance is acceptable on these lands, provided Management Area prescriptions allow for such.

2) Harvest of timber products from these lands is not be considered part of the base sale schedule, which is attained separately within the Forest's suitable timber land base.

hh. Standards and Guidelines found in the Regional Guide for the Intermountain Region, pages 3-16 through 3-25 will apply to the Forest.

ii. Within the Forest Service Manual System the Timber Management Handbooks will be used as guidelines for forest timber management activities. The handbooks include: Cutting Methods Handbook, 2409.26a, Reforestation Handbook, 2409.26b, Timber Stand Improvement Handbook, 2409.26c, Silvicultural Examination and Prescription Handbook, 2409.26d, and Timber Management Information Systems Handbook, 2409.28.

jj. The following timber stand management intensity standards are to be used in general terms by the Forest Silviculturist. They were developed from existing Forest-wide data. These standards can be adjusted on a project-by-project basis by a certified silviculturist, as additional site specific field data is obtained.

1) Douglas-fir: Management intensity is low. 1/

Two-step shelterwood
Rotation age: 110 years

1st step is seed cut leaving 40 to 60 percent shade
2nd step is removal cut of remaining overstory volumes

No thinning occurs

2) Douglas-fir: Management intensity is moderate. 1/

Two-step shelterwood
Rotation age; 90 years 1/

1st step is seed cut leaving 40 to 60 percent shade
2nd step is removal cut of remaining overstory volume

One precommercial thinning occurs at age 20 years reducing stand to 250 trees per acre

3) Douglas-fir: Management intensity is high. 1/

Two-step shelterwood
Rotation age: 130 years

1st step is seed cut leaving 40 to 60 percent shade
2nd step is removal cut of remaining overstory volume

One precommercial thinning occurs at age 20 years reducing stand to 250 trees per acre

One commercial thinning occurs at age 100 reducing stand to 150 trees per acre

4) Lodgepole pine: Management intensity is low.

Clearcut
Rotation age: 110 years

No thinning occurs

1/ Caution is to be used when considering Douglas-fir on this Forest to have reached commercial size at ages 90 to 110 years. The Forest Silviculturist will make site specific recommendations and adjust these harvest entry and rotation ages upwards as necessary to meet merchantability standards.

5) Lodgepole pine: Management intensity is less intensive.

Clearcut
Rotation age: 90 years

One percommercial thinning at age 20 years reducing the stand to 450 trees per acre.

6) Lodgepole pine: Management intensity is moderate.

Clearcut
Rotation age: 90 years

One precommercial thinning at age 20 years reducing the stand to 681 trees per acre

One commercial thinning at age 40 years reducing the stand to 340 trees per acre

7) Lodgepole pine: Management intensity is high.

Clearcut
Rotation age: 90 years

One precommercial thinning at age 20 years reducing the stand to 681 trees per acre

Two commercial thinnings at age 40 and 60 years reducing the stand to 340 and 200 trees per acre respectively

5. Soil, Water, and Air

a. Ensure that all management-induced activities meet State water quality standards, and fisheries sediment constraints.

b. Priority for support response will be for significant site-disturbing activities and critical watersheds, i.e., anadromous fisheries.

c. Use the R-4 "Technical Guide to Erosion Control on Timber Sale Areas" as a guidelines for timber sales and road construction.

d. Priority for soil and water inventories will be directed to portions of the Forest where the majority of resource activities are occurring.

e. Secure needed instream flow water rights pursuant to authorities contained in the Organic Act of 1897 and Multiple-Use Act of 1960.

Instream flows will be quantified for the watersheds listed by priority in the Appendix. Anadromous streams will have priority during the first decade, with the remainder scheduled for quantification during the second decade. Emphasis will be given to quantifications required for stream diversion proposals, such as hydropower developments.

f. Impacts of Forest activities may not increase fine sediments by depth in perennial streams, beyond the threshold level of 30 percent or 2 percent over the existing level. Should this occur, the activity must be moved, mitigated, or eliminated.

g. Annually, coordinate soil and water inventories with the inventories of the other resource elements.

h. Conduct Order II inventories on all planned site-disturbing activities where it is felt that the Order III information is not detailed enough to make wise management decisions.

i. Monitoring programs need to be developed on select sites within the various geologic regions on the Forest for the development of specific Best Management Practices.

j. Filing on water rights should be done prior to the actual construction of the development.

k. Provide accurate legal descriptions and locate each development on an orthophoto quad to provide correct documentation needed for filings.

l. Participate in all State and Federal water rights adjudications affecting the Challis National Forest.

m. Contest applications to appropriate water on the Forest which conflicts with Forest Service water rights, claims of rights, or would result in environmental change.

n. Uses of water not protected by Federal reserved rights will be protected by obtaining a State water right and by mitigating effects on streams of non-Forest Service consumptive water developments.

o. Develop management options relevant to soil and water related improvement and/or problems. All soil and water planning will be coordinated with other resource element plans.

p. Complete EA's for improvement projects to the extent possible, two years previous to implementation.

q. Prescribed fires will not be ignited when atmospheric conditions are outside those described in the prescription for smoke management.

r. Notify the State Air Quality agency of specific burning projects on a day-to-day basis.

6. Minerals

a. Resource Protection:

1) Encourage orderly exploration and development of mineral and energy resources.

2) Oil and gas lease applications will be recommended for approval unless they would cause adverse environmental effects and cannot be adequately mitigated.

3) Monitoring of exploration and development activities will be conducted, both during and after a project, to ensure that stated plans and mitigation measures are accomplished.

b. Vegetation Manipulation

1) In areas reclaimed after mineral and energy exploration and development, revegetation will be with species compatible with the areas's wildlife.

c. Soil and Water

1) Meet or exceed State Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements.

d. Reclamation

1) Reclamation of disturbed areas will follow procedures outlined in approved operating and/or reclamation plans.

2) Disturbed lands will be reclaimed as soon as practicable.

3) Provide for reclamation of disturbed areas that (1) stabilizes the soil, and (2) returns the land disturbed by mineral development to an end use compatible with the management goals for the area.

4) Revegetated or rehabilitated sites will be monitored following treatment to assess effectiveness of treatment projects.

5) Inventory and program abandoned mine areas for reclamation.

e. Contamination Control

1) Solid and liquid wastes containing injurious materials or other potential contaminants shall be disposed of in a manner that will not cause degradation of surface or ground water, in compliance with State and Federal regulations. All waste disposal areas shall be adequately fenced to prevent access to humans, livestock, and wildlife.

2) If, during operation, any hazardous substance should be discharged, the control, removal, disposal, and cleanup of that substance, wherever found, shall be the responsibility of the operator.

3) The operator shall store oil, petroleum products, industrial chemicals, and similar toxic or volatile materials in durable containers and locate such materials so that any accidental spillage will not drain into water courses, lakes, reservoirs, or ground water.

4) The operator must formulate and incorporate into the operating plan, spill contingency plans which specify the following as a minimum:

(1) Methods for locating the source of discharge.

(2) How discharge will be stopped.

(3) How spill will be contained.

(4) Responsibility for and techniques employed in, repair and cleanup.

f. General Program Guidelines

1) Review and process mineral lease application, permits, and license in a timely fashion. Procedures contained in Appendix E will be followed in making recommendations to the Bureau of Land Management on those measures and stipulations necessary to protect surface resources (see Table IV-1). Preparation of an additional Environmental Assessment or EIS will not be required for recommending issuance of oil and gas leases or geophysical exploration permits that are within the guidelines contained in the Plan and EIS.

2) Process Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) for energy sources in a timely manner and prepare environmental analysis on operating plans using ID team input.

3) Administer locatable mineral activities under the 1872 Mining Laws, as amended and under other applicable laws and regulations.

4) Respond to proposed operating plans within 30 days of receipt.

5) Inspect active mining operations often enough to ensure compliance.

6) Request mineral examinations when it appears a claim is illegally occupied, used, or in noncompliance, to determine its validity.

7) Provide for common variety minerals use (including gravel pit sources) by lease, sale, or free use.

8) Grant permits for common variety minerals on lands covered by other mineral leases or permits only when removal is compatible with prior authorization.

9) Do not grant permits for common variety minerals in the following areas, except where conditionally provided:

No.	Stipulation	Primitive Rec. Areas	Retention & Part. Retention	Developed Rec. Sites	High Mass Failure Hazard	Steep Slope = 40% Greater in Glaciated Lands, Fluvial Mtns., Granitic Mtns. = 60% and greater in other land groups	Riparian Areas	Seasonal Wildlife Habitat	T&E Habitat	Administrative Site	RARE II Further Planning	Research Natural Areas (RNA)	Significant Cultural Area	Municipal Watershed	All Areas
1.	No surface occupancy, special area											X	X		
2.	Visual - road, structure, etc.		X	X											
3.	No surface occupancy, legal description			X						X			X	X	
4.	No surface occupancy adjacent to road, river, trail, etc.		X	X			X								
5.	No drilling or storage near reservoirs, archaeological sites, etc.		X	X			X						X		
6.	No surface occupancy - steep slopes					X									
7.	No surface occupancy, seasonal							X							
8.	Prohibit activity - muddy or wet periods														X
9.	Restricted trail/road														X
10.	Visual - painting or camoflage		X	X											
11.	No surface occupancy - (May replace #6)			X	X	X				X		X		X	
12.	No drilling, storage, surface disturb next to....(May replace #4 and #5)		X	X			X								
13.	No surface disturb., explor., drill... (May replace #6 and #7)					X		X							
14.	Controlled or limited surface use	X	X												
15.	Activity coordination								X						
16.	Protection of T&E species								X						

* One or more stipulations may be selected from the appropriate columns.

(a) Lands withdrawn from mineral entry or under study for withdrawal.

(b) Riparian zones (except below high waterline of Mosquito Flat Reservoir).

(c) Areas with high mass failure hazard ratings.

(e) On a valid mining claim, except with owner's consent.

10) Proposed new aggregate borrow sites will be utilized as the need arises, consistent with a favorable environmental assessment.

11) Consult other agencies (USGS, BLM, and Bureau of Mines), universities, Forest Service specialists, and industries to provide a basis for mineral potential evaluation.

7. Lands

a. Special Uses

1) Give priority to permits needed to protect public health and safety, provide community service, and are energy related.

2) Ensure that uses are appropriate to National Forest System lands and that a need has been demonstrated.

3) Seek reimbursement for costs incurred in evaluating and administering permits for major projects.

4) Encourage underground installation of utility lines.

5) Soil disturbance will be rehabilitated.

6) Ensure that streamflows below diversions (hydro-electric and others) are adequate to maintain minimum instream flow needs.

7) Permits for new or enlarged reservoirs will require a conservation pool to provide habitat for aquatic and wetland species, and recreation use.

b. Withdrawals

1) Only those withdrawals protecting investments will be retained. The acres retained will be the minimum needed for the individual site. Review will be completed no later than 1989.

c. Property Boundary Management

1) Priority for landline location will be in support of other resource needs. Additional work will follow Forest Land Line Location Plan.

2) Priority will be on cases with the highest probability of trespass.

3) Evaluate and take initial action on new trespass within one year.

d. Land Acquisition

1) Acquisition needs:

(1) Lands within designated areas (e.g., Wilderness).

(2) Lands needed to protect wetlands and floodplains.

(3) Lands needed to protect Threatened and Endangered Species habitat.

(4) Lands needed to protect highly sensitive big-game habitat.

(5) Lands needed to protect cultural resources or provide developed recreational facilities.

(6) Lands needed to resolve public access needs to the Forest.

(7) Lands needed to protect municipal watersheds.

(8) Consolidate Forest lands through transfer, exchange, acquisition, donation, and disposal to provide for the most economical and logical land management units.

2) Respond to land exchange, purchase or donation offers within three months of offer, telling proponent whether proposal is acceptable.

8. Fire Management

a. Provide a level of cost-effective protection from wildfire based on current Level II Fire Analysis.

b. Reduce risk from man-caused fires through public education and by contacting Forest users in high use areas. Increase contacts during holidays and peak days of hunting and fishing.

c. Ensure that each fire receives an appropriate response. Within areas where fire management plans are in effect, the response will be guided by the Forest Fire Management Plan. An adequate response may be surveillance.

d. Ensure that suppression stategies for all escaped fires are selected after considering alternatives developed through use of the escaped fire situation analysis process.

e. Ensure all man-caused fires are investigated.

f. Prior to demobilization, perform an interdisciplinary analysis determining site rehabilitation needs on fires, thus allowing damages to be repaired by firefighting resources, where applicable.

g. Phase out manually operated fire weather stations at Little Creek and Bonanza after data has been correlated with the RAW's stations located in the same areas.

h. Ensure that activities requiring a permit or contact include stipulations for fire prevention and fire suppression. During fire season, inspect for compliance as required.

i. Ensure that State fire laws are enforced.

1) Require burning permits during closed season.

2) Spark arrestor requirements on vehicles and equipment will be met.

j. Maintain existing interagency protection exchanges and undertake additional cooperative protection agreements where cost effective.

k. Fire protection activities on parcels of land administered by one agency and protected by another agency will be protected in accordance with the protecting agency policy.

l. Implement fire closure restrictions as conditions warrant, and according to agreements with adjoining Forests, the BLM, and the State of Idaho.

9. Treatment of Fuel and Other Vegetation

a. Reduce fuels created by resource activities to levels that allow management objectives to be met. Objectives will be established for each project.

b. Reduce fire potential in high hazard, high value areas by a) fuelwood programs, b) fuels treatment, and/or c) fire breaks.

c. For areas designated as wilderness, develop and implement plans that provide for the use of prescribed fire from unplanned ignitions to enhance wilderness values.

d. Develop area management plans to provide for use of prescribed fire from unplanned ignitions.

e. Protect riparian and aquatic values when using prescribed fire in or adjacent to riparian areas.

f. Where cost effective, use prescribed fire to provide for range and wildlife habitat improvements, and fuels reduction.

g. Meet State air quality standards when using prescribed fire.

10. Facilities

a. Buildings

1) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance and/or removal will be according to the facility master plan.

2) Priority for the repair and maintenance of buildings will be 1) health and safety, 2) structural deficiencies, 3) protection of investment, (4) energy improvements, 5) appearance and 6) historical and architectural values.

3) New construction will be energy efficient and will be designed to fit the setting.

4) Conduct periodic inspections of buildings and electrical systems at administrative sites, for user safety and facility protection.

b. Communications

1) Provide a communications system adequate to ensure efficient and cost-effective on and off-Forest telecommunication. Included in Forest communications are the microwave system, the Land Mobile Radio System, the Ground-Telephone System, the Distributed Processing System (DG), and off-Forest voice-data telecommunication.

2) Follow the Forest Telecommunications Plan on file in the Supervisor's Office.

c. Road Management

1) The Forest Transportation Plan will be the basis for maintenance.

2) Selected roads may be closed seasonally or year-long to prevent resource damage/conflicts, reduce maintenance costs, and meet management goals.

3) Planned roads will not be surveyed for design without an approved EA or EIS. The Forest Supervisor will approve exceptions.

4) Treat, revegetate, and close (including obliteration) all roads for which there is no present or foreseeable use, and which are causing, or will cause, some resource problem(s), and/or extensive user conflicts, if left without attention.

5) Assign a maintenance level which will protect resources from significant damage, and the public from hazards. When road maintenance falls below this lowest acceptable level, review management alternatives, including road closure(s).

6) Road closures will be properly signed at the point of closure and at appropriate locations to give advance warning of the closure such as junctions or turn-around areas. Signing should provide reasons for closure and recognize agencies which may be involved in the closure issue, such as the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. All road closures will be preceded by appropriate new releases.

7) Do not allow sidecast materials from road construction or maintenance to enter a stream channel.

d. Road Construction

1) Design Criteria

Roads should be designed to the minimum standards that accommodate intended uses. All activities affecting roads, both existing and proposed, will include the Design Criteria Process prior to being approved or implemented.

2) Location and Design

Procedures and Design Criteria are outlined in FSH 7709.56- Road Preconstruction Handbook. Impacts of road construction will be minimized through location and design which follows the topography as closely as practicable. Generally, road locations should avoid areas where slopes are over 45 percent, meadow crossings, and riparian areas. A buffer strip of 50 feet plus four times the percent of side slope should be maintained between the toe of the fill and the high water line on all stream channels, where feasible. On side slopes less than 10 percent, a borrow ditch or a borrow pit template should be used to produce a maintainable road.

3) Design Speed

Design speed must be a compromise between the travel speed desired and what speed the terrain will permit within the environmental constraints.

4) Vertical Alignment

Crest vertical curves must provide the necessary sight distance.

The following recommended grades should only be exceeded when there are strong over-riding considerations:

Constant and Intermittent Service Roads:

Maximum Desirable Sustained Grade	6%
Maximum Sustained Grade	8%

Short Term Roads:

Maximum Sustained Grade	12%

5) Travelway Widths

Single-lane roads may be adequate for traffic volumes up to 250 vehicles per day. Double-lane roads should not be considered for traffic volumes less than 100 vehicles per day.

For traffic densities between 100 and 250 vehicles per day, the additional environmental impacts and costs of double lane roads should be weighted against the safety and driver convenience derived. If a single lane road is used, intervisible turnouts are necessary.

The travel width for a single lane road is 12 to 14 feet and 20 to 24 feet for a double lane. Additional subgrade width is necessary when surfacing is used or planned for in the future.

6) Clearing

Clearing widths may be increased for sight distance, slash storage, snow storage, or sun exposure.

7) Fill Widening

Fill widening is to compensate for loss of effective road width from sloughing of the uncompacted shoulder.

Fill Height	Widening
0 - 5 feet	0 feet
5 - 10 feet	1 foot
10+ feet	2 feet

8) Drainage

Channels containing fish habitat will be crossed with an approved structure. An open bottom structure is usually preferred.

At a minimum, all culverts and bridges without impounding water will be designed to pass the expected 10 year flood; and with impounding water, all culverts and bridges will be expected to pass the 50 year flood, with the head provided by the culvert slope protection or headwall.

Minimum culvert size shall be 18 inches with a minimum cover depth of one foot. Culverts should be placed so as not to interrupt natural drainage patterns. Outlet and inlet structures (flared inlets, head walls, slope protection, down drains, energy dissipators) shall be used as necessary to minimize erosion and sediment production. Catch basins, drop inlets, or 90 degree elbows will be used to direct the ditch drainage into the culverts. Necessary measures to minimize erosion will be taken at the culverts inlet and outlet.

The following table shows recommended ditch drainage culvert spacing. More frequent spacing may be necessary where the road intercepts surface or subsurface flows.

Road Grade	Maximum Culvert Spacing
0 - 4%	As needed
4 - 6%	600 feet
6 - 8%	400 feet

9) Revegetation

Seed and fertilize all new cut and fill slopes during periods conducive to germination.

10) Signing

Sign roads to advise public when the service level restricts traffic. Follow the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices standards.

11. Riparian

a. Maintain 50-80 percent of overhanging bank vegetation on streams in form of grasses, forbs and shrubs.

b. Retain 75 percent of natural stream shade provided by woody vegetation.

c. Give management emphasis to protection of riparian types in V-shaped drainages where slopes exceed 45 percent on granitics or 60 percent on other geologic types.

d. Machine application of herbicide in the treatment of vegetation will not be permitted in riparian areas, or where it might contaminate water courses or impact riparian vegetation.

e. Establish forage utilization at levels which will yield 90 percent inherent bank stability or trends toward 90 percent where streams or other water bodies are involved.

f. Discourage livestock concentrations in riparian areas and within 100 feet of lakes and perennial streams.

g. Do not locate developments in wetlands and floodplains without proper protection of investments and prior assessment of all practicable alternative locations.

h. Livestock driveways and trailing areas will be located away from riparian or streamside areas where possible.

i. Discourage camping along streams and within 100 feet of lakes in problem areas.

j. Restrict grazing and trampling by recreational stock in identified problem areas.

k. Develop suitable silvicultural prescriptions to maintain riparian vegetation in as diverse and vigorous condition as possible. Within 100 feet of lake or wetland perimeters, timber harvest should not be programed. Prohibit mechanical ground-disturbing activities within 50 feet of streambanks.

l. Monitor activity effects on soil productivity within riparian areas to further refine riparian Best Management Practices.

m. Monitor activities in riparian areas to ensure that management objectives are met.

C. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION OF THE FOREST

This section describes what the desired condition of the Forest should be resulting from implementation of the Preferred Alternatives direction in the Forest EIS.

1. Recreation

a. Developed Recreation

Existing sites will be hardened to prevent site deterioration. New sites will be constructed to meet 75 percent of the total projected demand by 2030. There will be some over-use in the more popular sites prior to that time. Ten new sites (866 PAOT) will be developed over the next 5 decades, producing a total capacity of 2,500 PAOT in fee sites.

Yankee Fork Dredge and Custer Museum will be operated under a Memorandum of Understanding with consessionnaires at the standard level of management. New sites will be developed as demand dictates.

b. Dispersed Recreation

The demand for dispersed use will not exceed capacity Forest-wide. However, some localized sites will be over-used. As timber roading increases, minor shifts in ROS class from non-motorized to motorized will occur. The anticipated budget will be adequate to provide facilities to reduce conflicts between user groups.

Users will be directed away from over-used areas. Corridors into wilderness will be managed to maintain a natural appearance.

Trails will be upgraded and maintained at levels sufficient to meet safety needs and provide quality recreation experiences. Trails will generally be maintained at Level I. Existing trailheads will be maintained or reconstructed to preserve existing capacity, and new ones will be provided as demands dictate.

The Forest will provide for diversified uses of trails and at the same time, stabilize trail maintenance program through a more even funding level each year.

Recreation special use permit administration will emphasize permit compliance.

c. Special Areas

The Iron Bog and Meadow Canyon Research Natural Areas will be protected. It is anticipated that Lime Creek, Mahogany Creek, Merriam Lake Basin, Sheep Mountain, Smiley Mountain, Surprise Valley, Cache Creek Lakes, Soldier Lakes, and Mystery Lake will be designated as Research Natural Areas. The natural condition of these areas will be protected.

It is anticipated that a Borah Quake National Natural Area or geologic area will be established, to protect part of the fault scarp. Interpretive services may be provided at the site. The area will be jointly examined with the BLM and the acres determined during the next few years.

It is recommended that the trail up Corral Creek, a tributary of Morgan Creek to the Big Hat Creek Trail on the Salmon Forest, be nominated as a National Recreation Trail. This coincides with and compliments the proposal by the Salmon National Forest.

d. Cultural Resources

Inventories of all ground-disturbing projects will be conducted for cultural resources prior to initiating the project. This would add to the total number of recorded sites on the Forest. These sites will be avoided, unless avoidance/protection is not feasible, and will thus add to the total number of unevaluated cultural resource sites on the Forest. As the numbers of unevaluated sites increase, some projects may be delayed or constrained because mitigation options are limited.

The Forest will continue to pursue the option of managing significant historic VIS sites, (i.e., Custer, Bonanza, and the Yankee Fork Gold Dredge) through Memorandums of Understanding with the State Historic Preservation Officer and interested consessionnaire-type organizations or companies. Other historic sites will be allowed to deteriorate naturally and prehistoric sites would receive no special protection except on an emergency basis.

Stabilization/enhancement of significant historic sites, and the interpretation and scientific study of significant prehistoric sites within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, will be initiated according to the approved management plan. Monitoring of adverse impacts caused by recreation use to prehistoric sites along the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River Corridor will continue, and evaluation of these impacts will be initiated. Sites identified as being threatened will be salvaged or protected.

A comprehensive Forest-wide cultural resource overview will be compiled within the first decade.

e. Wilderness

1) Existing

The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness will be managed under the approved management plan. Some trails will be maintained by permitted outfitters and guides. Elimination of unused or unneeded trails may occur after evaluation of the system is completed.

The Middle Fork River management will receive a high priority for funding, and will be managed as specified in the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Plan.

2) Additional Wilderness

Three new wilderness areas are proposed for addition. They are: Borah Peak, 116,000 acres; Boulder/White Clouds, 6,000 acres; and Pioneer Mountains, 38,000 acres. This places 942,255 acres, or 37 percent of the Forest, into the Wilderness System. Both the Boulder/White Clouds and Pioneer Mountains Roadless Areas include lands administered by the Challis and Sawtooth National Forest. The final determination for the Boulder/White Clouds Roadless Area is included in the Sawtooth National Forest EIS and Record of Decision. The final determination for the Pioneer Mountains Roadless Area is included in the Challis National Forest EIS.

The Forest will recommend that no new wild, scenic, or recreation rivers be designated on the Forest.

2. Wildlife and Fish

Habitat will be provided to ensure viability and recovery of Threatened and Endangered and Forest Service Sensitive plants and animals.

Anticipated Idaho Department of Fish and Game objectives for fish and wildlife species will be met.

Management Indicator Species will all increase in number. Wildlife habitat capability will be maintained or will slowly improve. Habitat capability for anadromous and resident fish will be maintained or will slowly improve. The numbers of anadromous fish have the potential to greatly increase over the next fifty years.

Wildlife associated recreation (WFUD's) will increase over the planning period and will become increasingly important to the local economy.

Habitat improvement programs for fish and wildlife will increase.

Coordination efforts with timber, range, and minerals will be increased.

3. Range Mangement

Range administration and management of allotments will continue at the present level, but with greater emphasis on efficiency. All allotments will have improved Allotment Management Plans, and permittees will cooperate and participate in the range improvement program.

Noxious farm weed control in cooperation with the counties and other agencies will be increased over the current situation. The Experimental Range Stewardship Program will be continued.

Permitted use will increase to 117 MAUM's over the planning period. This increase of 2.7 percent AUM's will help stabilize the local family ranching operations and local communities.

Riparian area condition and trend will slowly improve within allotments.

Sensitive plant species will be maintained. The noxious weed program will be strengthened, with emphasis on controlling high priority weeds.

Areas currently closed to grazing for watershed, wildlife and recreational purposes will remain closed. Predator control will be allowed on grazing allotments where need is demonstrated. Integrated pest management techniques will be used to protect, maintain, and improve range resources.

4. Timber

Timber offered will start at 3.0 MMBF per year for the first decade, then rise to 4.0 MMBF per year for the 2nd decade, 5 MMBF per year in the 3rd decade, 6 MMBF per year in the 4th decade, and 7 MMBF per year in the 5th decade. The roundwood products will average 85.5 MBF per year through the planning period.

The estimated road construction/reconstruction schedule for sawtimber access is as follows:

Decade:	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Miles/Year:	1.5	2.0	2.3	5.3	8.0

Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine will be harvested primarily through conventional tractor methods. Some aerial cable logging on selected Douglas-fir stands or sales is anticipated when the cost efficiency and sale benefits of such logging are displayed. Generally, Douglas-fir will be harvested through a two-step shelterwood system, and lodgepole pine will be clearcut. Other species will be harvested through various prescriptions developed by the Forest Silviculturist. One-third of commercial stands will be under management by the year 2030 (See Tables IV-2-6).

Scheduling of precommercial thinning begins at an average annual thin of 69 acres for the first decade, then incrementally increases over the planning period to 227 acres average annual thin.

Fuelwood offered will meet local demand throughout the planning horizon. Fuelwood access roading will require 1.0 mile per year for periods one, two and three, then the necessary access will be provided through the sawtimber program.

Insect and disease potential will decline on managed lands throughout the planning period.

TABLE IV-2 TIMBER MANAGEMENT LAND CLASSIFICATION

	CLASSIFICATION	ACRES
1.	Non-Forest Land	941,365
2.	Forest Land	1,574,826
3.	Forest Land Withdrawn From Timber Production:	
	-Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness	782,255
	-Other	38,434
4.	Forest land physically unsuitable . Irreversible damage likely to occur or not restockable within five years.	22,800
5.	Forest land either not capable of producing crops of industrial wood, or inadequate information is available to predict response to timber management or lands which are not appropriate for timber production. 1/	635,421
6.	Unsuitable Forest lands (Items 3, 4 and 5)	1,478,910
7.	Tentatively suitable forest land	340,608
8.	Total suitable forest land	95,916
9.	Total National Forest (Items 1 and 2)	2,516,191

1/ Lands identified as not appropriate for timber production due to: (a) Assignment to other resource uses to meet Forest Plan objectives; (b) management requirements; or (c) not being cost efficient in meeting Forest Plan objectives over the planning period.

TABLE IV-3 ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY AND TIMBER SALE PROGRAM QUANTITY
(ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR FIRST DECADE)

Harvest Method	Allowable Sale Quantity			
	Sawtimber		Other Products	
	(MMCF)	(MMBF)	(MMCF)	(MMBF)
Regeneration harvest:				
Clearcut	.072	.325	.067	.300
Shelterwood and seed tree				
- Preparatory cut	.000	.000		
- Seed cut	.461	2.075		
- Removal cut	.067	.300		
Selection				
Intermediate harvest:				
Commercial thinning	.000	.000		
Salvage/sanitation	.000	.000		
Totals	.600	2.700	.067	.300

	Additional Sales			
	Sawtimber		Other Products 1/	
	(MMCF)	(MMBF)	(MMCF)	(MMBF)
Total for all harvest methods	0.0	0.0	.50	2.25

Allowable sale quantity: .667 (MMCF) 3.0 (MMBF)
Timber sale program quantity: 1.167 (MMCF) 5.25 (MMBF)

1/ Fuelwood harvest from suitable and unsuitable lands.

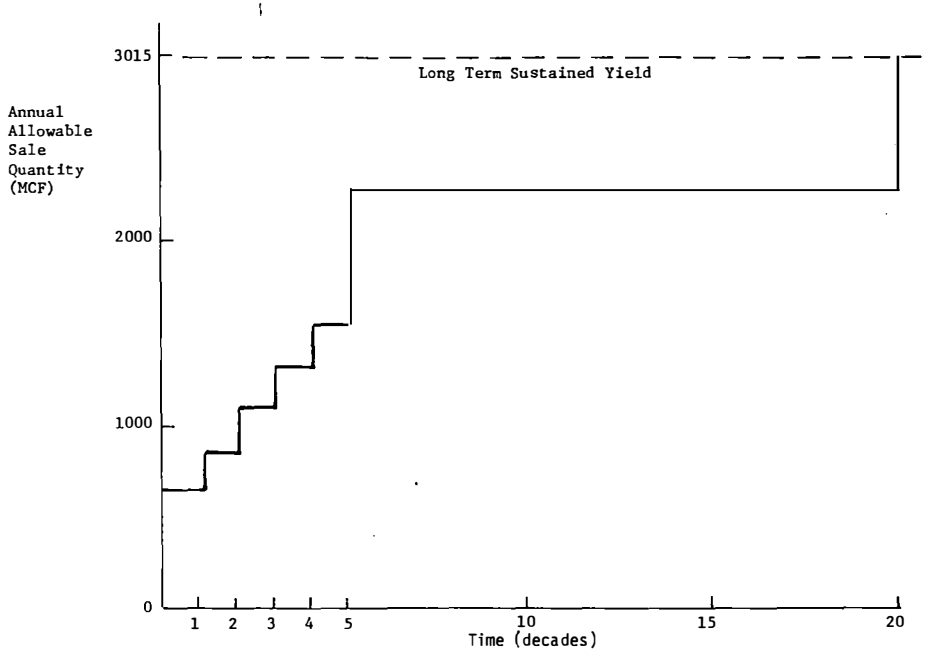
TABLE IV-4 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

(ANNUAL AVERAGE IN FIRST DECADE FOR SUITABLE LANDS)

Practice	Acres
Regeneration harvest:	
Clearcut	88
Shelterwood and seed tree	
- Preparatory cut	0
- Seed cut	412
- Removal cut	50
Selection	0
Intermediate harvest:	
Commercial thinning	0
Salvage/sanitation	0
Timber stand improvement	69
Reforestation 1/	500

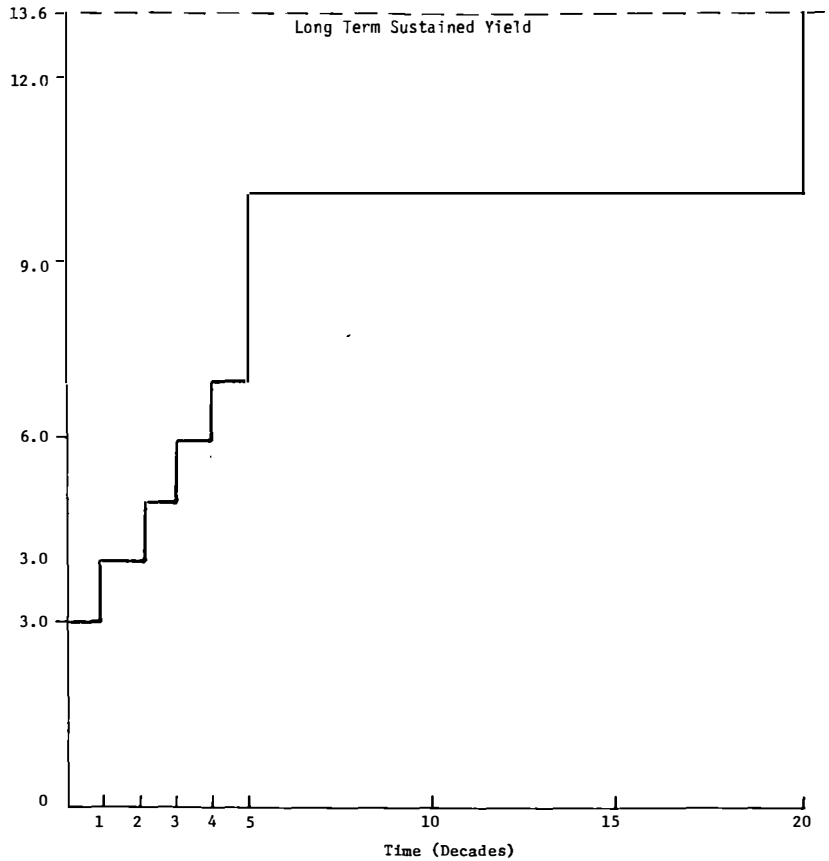
1/ Includes natural and artifical.

TABLE IV-5 LONG TERM SUSTAINED YIELD AND ANNUAL ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY



Decades	MCF/Yr.
1	667
2	889
3	1111
4	1333
5	1556
6-20	2278

LTSY = 3015 MCF



Decades	MMBF/Yr.
1	3.0
2	4.0
3	5.0
4	6.0
5	7.0
6-20	10.25

LTSY = 13.567 MMBF

TABLE IV-6 PRESENT AND FUTURE FOREST CONDITIONS

	Unit of Measure	Suitable Land
PRESENT FOREST:		
Growing Stock Inventory	MMCF	123.8
MMBF 557.0		
Annual Net Growth	MMCF	1.2
(Mortality Loss Included)	MMBF	5.4
FUTURE FOREST (2030):		
Growing Stock Inventory	MMCF	125.4
Annual Net Growth (Mortality Loss Included)	MMCF	- 1.8
Average Rotation Age of Regenerated Stands	Years	110
Rotation Ages Assigned in FORPLAN	Years	110-250 Existing Stands 110-130 Regen. Stands

AGE CLASS DISTRIBUTION	ACRES AGE CLASS 10 YEAR GROUPS	ACRES PRESENT FOREST 1986	FUTURE FOREST 2030
	0	8,940	6,894
	10	-	5,276
	20	2,759	5,958
	30	-	3,172
	40	-	14,440
	50	728	-
	60	-	2,759
	70	-	-
	80	-	-
	90	-	728
	100	38,847	-
	110	-	-
	120	-	-
	130	-	-
	140	-	38,847
	150	44,643	-
	160	-	-
	170	-	-
	180	-	-
	190	-	17,843
	200	-	-

5. Soil and Water

Watershed conditions will improve during the entire planning period. The soil and water improvement backlog will be met by the year 2005. Emphasis will be given to developing plans and environmental assessments two years in advance of programed improvement projects. There will be a slight increase in delivered sediment as a result of management activities, but an increased improvement emphasis will reduce the impacts of existing sources. Best Management Practices will be implemented and monitored for representative activities on the Forest. Soil and water resource inventories would be conducted on 50,000 to 60,000 acres per year.

Lands

Issuing of special use permits is anticipated to increase because of increases in activities in small hydro-electic projects and needs for electronic sites.

Permits will be administered to emphasize permit compliance. New applications for energy related projects will take priority over others. The Forest will eliminate unneeded or unused occupancies under permits.

The withdrawal review process will be completed by 1989. State school sections will be acquired by an active exchange program.

Road and trail rights-of-way backlog cases will be completed by 2004. This is an average of four cases per year. Property boundary marking and posting cannot be completed by 2020 as required.

6. Minerals and Energy Development

The Forest will be able to respond to a minor increase in mineral activity and still maintain complete services. Oil and gas lease applications will be processed, as described in Appendix E, and the activities will be monitored. Major site-specific proposals for major and/or field exploration and development may require adjustment of the forest program budget or special Regional appropriations funding from the proponent.

It is assumed that one large mining project will be on-going at any one time.

Withdrawals and legislative requirements within the existing Wilderness restrict minerals entry on 782,255 acres of Forest lands. Congressional designation of additional wilderness under this alternative could restrict these activities on an additional 160,000 acres. This, together with mineral withdrawal acres outside of proposed and existing Wilderness, would total 942,555 acres or 37 percent of the Forest.

7. Fire Management

Fire occurrence within the Forest boundary will continue at past levels of about 35 lightning-caused fires and 15 man-caused fire annually. Man-caused wildfire occurrence will increase as the number of forest users increase. During the period 1970-1979, man-caused wildfires accounted for

over 70 percent of the acres burned and suppression costs; thus a small increase in man-caused wildfire occurrence may significantly increase the acres burned and suppression costs.
The Fire Protection Program will be slightly less cost effective than the optimum program identified by the Forest from the Level II Fire Planning process. Over time, protection costs will increase with the increase in man-caused wildfire occurrence.

An Area Fire Management Plan will be developed for the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness during the first decade. Also, with emphasis, fire management plans will be developed for other priority areas on the Forest during the first decade. Cooperative Fire Protection Agreements with other agencies will remain in effect. The Forest will continue to protect over 1,000,000 acres of BLM administered lands.

8. Transportation

Emphasis will be on maintaining a safe, functional, environmentally sound transportation system. By the end of the third decade, one hundred percent of the reconstruction needs will be completed. The reconstruction needs have been identified as 347 miles of arterial/collector roads, and 55.8 miles of local roads.

A very limited construction program independent of timber roads will occur in the first 3 decades. The road construction budget will be at a level that allows a mix of construction and reconstruction projects through the planning period while completing the reconstruction program. Most of the projects in the last decades will consist of deferred maintenance items as well as some reconstruction if those needs are identified.

Road maintenance could be accomplished on approximately 560 mile/year over the planning period in conjunction with the reconstruction program.

9. F. A. & O. Facilities

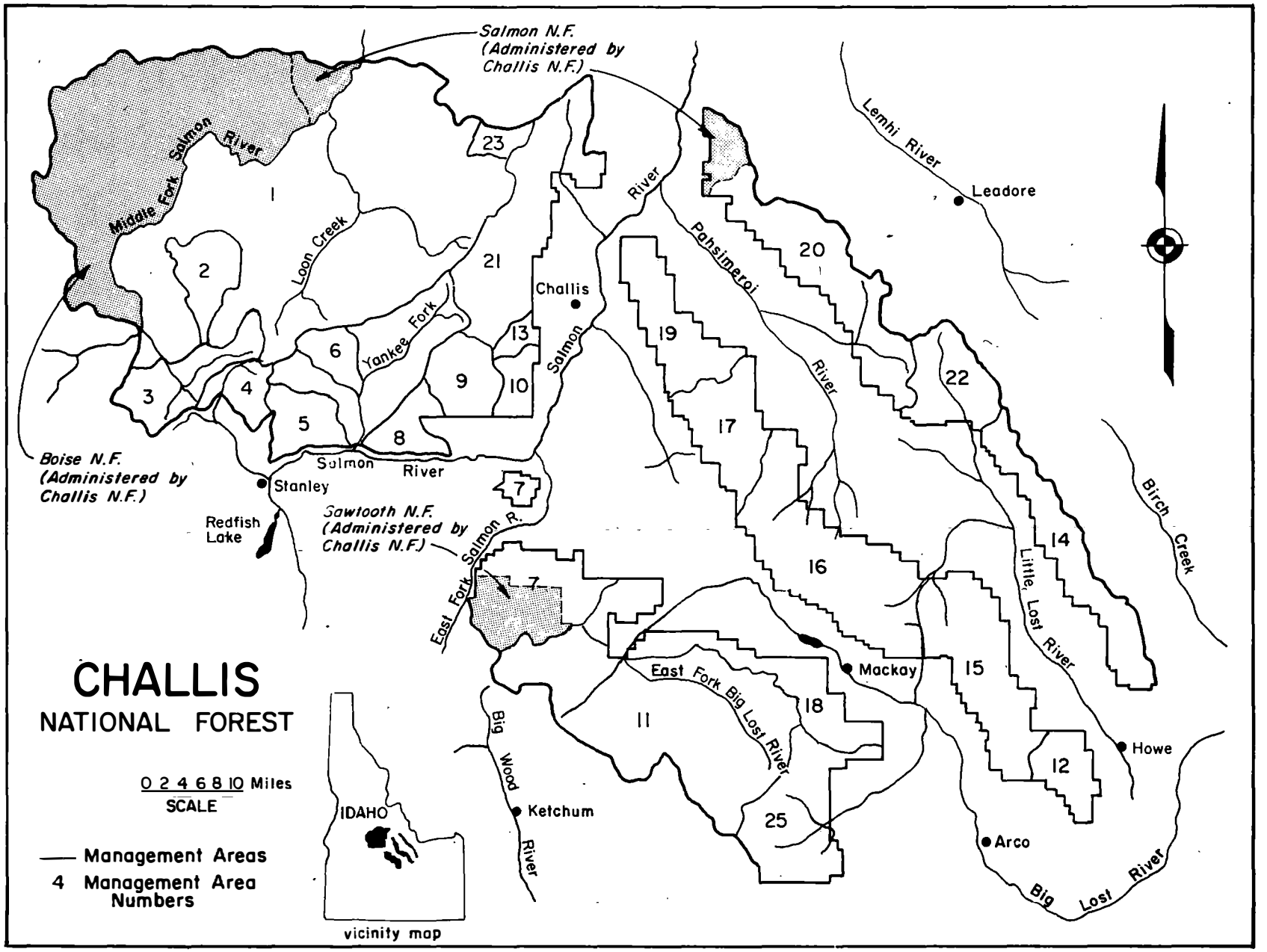
F. A. & O. facility maintenance will be at the minimum levels to meet public health and safety standards. Maintenance will arrest deteriorating conditions, but will not allow improvement. Any significant construction projects will be funded through the F.A. & O. construction program, outside the regular Forest budget. All water and sewer systems will be brought to State standards and airfields will be brought to safe standards and maintained.

Expenditures will be prioritized accordingly: 1) Correction of health and safety deficiencies, 2) structural deficiencies, 3) protection of investment, and 4) energy improvement, and 5) maintaining an acceptable public appearance.

D. MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

This section describes the Forest's twenty-five Management Areas (see Fig. IV-1), and the prescriptions, management direction, and standards and guidelines specific to each area. This section complements the Forest Goals and Objectives, Standards and Guidelines, and Desired Future Conditions by providing clear and concise area management direction. It discusses resource emphasis areas and specific project or plan related information.

Any proposal for wilderness made in the following Management Areas is a preliminary administrative proposal which will receive further review, and possible modification, by the Chief of the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the President of the United States. Final decisions on wilderness designation have been reserved by Congress.



ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Figure IV-1 Challis National Forest Management Area Boundaries

Management Area #1

Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness
(Administered by the Challis National Forest)
782,255 Acres

Description

The Challis National Forest administers the southern third of the 2.35 million acre Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness. The western boundary is the ridgeline that separates the Middle Fork drainage from the South Fork of the Salmon River drainage. The southern boundary follows a series of road corridors and exclusions. The eastern boundary follows topographic features that separate the main Salmon River drainage from the Middle Fork drainage. The northern boundary is the Forest boundary with the Boise, Salmon and Payette National Forests.

The area ranges in elevation from 3,800 feet to over 10,000 feet. Topographical features include steep canyon ridges with numerous creeks draining into the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

Vegetation varies from ponderosa pine/bluebunch wheatgrass or Idaho fescue, and Douglas-fir/snowberry, at lower elevations, to subalpine fir types in areas above 6,000 feet.

General access is provided by State Highways 21 and 93. Numerous Forest roads branch from these highways to many of the wilderness trailheads. Several airstrips (both public and private) allow for additional access within the wilderness boundary.

The Middle Fork of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River is included in this management area. During the floating season, this part of the area receives heavy recreation use under both private and commercial permits.

Desired Future Condition - Wilderness will remain unchanged and undeveloped.

MANAGEMENT AREA #1 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management	The United States Congress recognized that the Frank Church--River of no Return Wilderness is contained within parts of several national forests, all of which are developing land and resource management plans in complicance with Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588). The Central Idaho Wilderness Act directs that the comprehensive management plan for the FC-RONR Wilderness be coordinated with these Forest plans. This wilderness plan was completed and approved on March 11, 1985 and is hereby incorporated as part of this Forest Plan. The FC-RONR Management plan provides the basic direction toward preserving the quality and integrity of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness.
Recreation	Provide a broad range of opportunities for primitive recreation in a manner that protects and preserves the Wilderness.
Wildlife & Fish	Provide habitat conducive to maintaining the natural distribution and abundance of native species of wildlife and fish by allowing only natural processes to shape habitat and affect interactions among species.
Range	Provide for continued livestock grazing where established prior to designation of Wilderness, as directed by the Wilderness Act and subsequent Forest Service management direction.
Soil and Water	Preserve water bodies and stream courses in their natural state, and ensure that soil formation, alteration, and erosion occur at a rate not noticeably affected by human activity.
Minerals	Administer mining activity to assure the least possible impact on the Wilderness resource without unreasonable impairment of property rights, and provide for the orderly development of mineral resources.
Lands	Meet objectives stated in the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan.
Cultural Resources	Recognize the cultural history of the area as a component of the Wilderness resource, and provide for appropriate protection, interpretation, and additional research.
Administrative Sites	Utilize only the structures and facilities that are the minimum necessary to administer the Wilderness, and then in a manner which minimizes their physical and visual impact in the Wilderness resource.
Protection	Ensure that the control of insect and disease epidemics and wildfires are only conducted when necessary, and in ways to protect life, property, and the Wilderness resource.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A02	Cultural resource atlas will be completed for the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River Cooridor.	
	A02	Prehistoric and historic site inventory will be completed.	
	A04	"Historic Structures Inventory Report" recommendations will be implemented.	
	A12	Emphasize trails from major points of entry and the Middle Fork Trail for reconstruction and maintenance.	Upgrade Knapp Creek/ Loon Creek National Recreation Trail by year 2000.
	B01	Limits of Acceptable Change Action Plan to be completed on Challis portion of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness.	By 1987.
		Update Middle Fork River Management Plan.	By 1986.
	B03	Visitor contact and education efforts will emphasize personal contacts at entry points.	Main contact points maintained during the main recreation season will be: Boundary Creek, Loon Creek, Indian Creek.
		Public recreation facilities will not normally be provided.	
		Fully implement boating restrictions and permit system and allocation as identified in the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan.	Annually review previous summers activities for compliance with Frank Church-- and Middle Fork RMP. Revise subsequent activities as needed.
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Wildlife and fisheries inventory will be of low priority in the area except for Threatened and Endangered species and anadromous fisheries.	

		Identify native wildlife transplant and fish stocking opportunities and set priorities with the Idaho Department of Fish & Game	By 1987.
		Coordinate sediment monitoring programs with the soil and water resource.	Prepare status and recommendation report to the Forest Supervisor every 5 yrs., starting in 1990.
		Integrate and update habitat management objectives into Fire Area management plans.	
	CO2	Instigate removal of significant fish barriers when necessary.	
Range:			
	D01 D07	Utilize the forage resource in conformity with established Wilderness objectives.	
	D03 D06	Range structural and non-structural developments and maintenance will be allowed as per guidelines in the FC--RONR Wilderness Plan.	
Soil and Watershed:			
	F01 F02	The Soil Resource and Water Resource Inventory will be of low priority.	Will be completed by 2005.
	F03 F08	Complete identified watershed improvement projects by 2005.	Complete the proposed 4 acres of watershed improvement needs within Loon Creek.
	F09	Monitor water and air quality to meet state standards.	
		Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.	
		Monitor select alpine lakes for baseline air quality parameters.	

Minerals:	G01	Manage surface resources associated with minerals activities as specified in the FC--RONR Wilderness Plan.	
	G01 G02 G06 G07	Proposed mineral activities within the wilderness will have priority for mineral examination on the Forest.	
Lands:	J13	Emphasize State Lands for lands exchange.	
Facilities:	L24 L25	Maintenance of airfields as described in FC--RONR Wilderness Plan is subject to funding for rehabilitation of Mahoney and Indian Creek Airfields.	
Protection:	P01	Complete plans, as directed by the Wilderness Plan, which provide for use of prescribed fire.	Implement by 1987.
	P02	Direct prevention efforts toward the elimination of unattended campfires. Continue with fire pan requirements for river floaters.	
	P08 P09	Each fire will receive an appropriate response. The Wilderness Plan will serve as a guide for suppression activities.	

MANAGEMENT AREA #2

SEAFOAM

37,684 Acres

The Seafoam Management Area is an exclusion surrounded by wilderness in the southwest corner of the Frank Church -- River of No Return Wilderness. It is completely surrounded by lands administered by the Challis National Forest. Access is provided by Highway 21 and the Forest Service system road over Vanity Summit.

Elevations run from 6,000 to 9,300 feet with steep slopes, high rocky peaks, deep valleys, and glaciated cirque basins characterizing the area. The western border of the area fringes on some high mountain lakes that offer good scenic quality. Vegetation varies from Douglas-fir/pine grass to subalpine fir types above 6,000 feet. The area is classified as a grand fir/Douglas-fir ecosystem.

Current uses include mining, big game hunting, fishing, camping and backpacking. Most roads and developments in the area are associated with past or present mining activity. Lead, zinc, silver and gold were the leading minerals produced, beginning after 1880. Elk and mule deer are the most common big-game species encountered. This area may play a role in the Gray Wolf Recovery Plan, which is to be completed at a later date. Anadromous fisheries are also present in Rapid River and its tributaries.

Desired Future Condition - The character of the land will remain essentially unchanged. Man's activities will be noticable, primarily through mining activities. The area will provide a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities.

MANAGEMENT AREA #2 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities, minerals activities and maintenance of water quality.

Recreation	Provide dispersed recreation opportunities with emphasis on access to the Wilderness.
Wildlife and Fish	Manage wildlife habitat to maintain current habitat capability of MIS. Emphasize management of gray wolf where appropriate. Maintain or improve anadromous fish habitat.
Range	Primary use will be for recreational stock.
Timber	Manage the most productive and accessible areas for timber production.
Soil & Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources. Recognize the high locatable mineral occurrance and probable future development.
Lands	Ensure access to National Forest lands.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	Evaluate and place priority on trailhead needs. Evaluate future needs of additional campgrounds. Manage area to meet ROS classifications.	During first decade, evaluate Rapid River, Duffield, Vanity Lakes & Josephus Lake access points for trailhead facilities and develop development priorities. Evaluate Josephus Lake for a campground and/or trailhead by 1996.
	A08	Manage as a portal entry to Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness.	
		Provide for Wilderness user contacts during summer use season.	Seafoam G.S. will serve as the base for contacts in the Seafoam area.
		Emphasize and check compliance on Pack-It-Out policy during high use periods.	Annually check high-use areas for compliance.
		Recreation permits will be allowed only when V.Q.O. and R.O.S. classifications are met.	As permits are considered for issue or renewal.
	A08	Evaluate requirement that states recreation stock have to pack in their feed.	By 1996.
	A08 J01	Evaluate need to continue cabin permits.	Three years prior to permit termination date.
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Habitat will be managed to enhance gray wolf and anadromous fish populations. Meet objectives of Wolf Recovery Plan.	
	C01	Inventory and monitor wildlife and fish habitat needs.	Monitor Rapid River for fish barriers.
	C02 C03	Assign low priority for habitat improvement work, except for fish barrier removal in Rapid River.	
Range:		Evaluation for future grazing management will not occur until after the second decade.	

Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 5324 acres of Douglas-fir as suitable lands for commercial timber production.	No scheduled sawtimber sales in first two decades.
	E06	Continue roundwood product sales at current levelsor as demand dictates.	
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil and Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil Resource and Water Inventories is a high priority.	Complete Order III inventories by 1995.
	F03 F08	Complete identified watershed improvement projects by year 2005, and provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	Complete the proposed 30 acres of watershed improvement needs identified within the Rapid River drainage.
	F07	Secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	By 1996, secure instream flow determinations for Rapid River.
	F09	Monitor water quality to meet State standards. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be Rapid River, Sulphur Creek, and other streams associated with mineral activities.	Evaluate reclamation needs of old abandoned mining claims and develop action plan by 1996.
Minerals:	G01 G07	Manage surface in compliance with CFR 228 Regulations.	Develop action plan dealing with unauthorized occupancy and initiate by 1996.
		Provide mitigation and reclamation measures to meet resource objectives within reasonable and legal constraints.	
		Mitigate mineral operations to meet the needs of the gray wolf.	
Lands:	J18	Ensure public access across private inholdings. Post boundaries of inholdings.	Acquire needed rights-of-way for existing roads and trails by 2004. Set priority by 1996.

Facilities:		Road from Seafoam Guard Station to Josephus Lake will be evaluated for reconstruction in conjunction with evaluation of trailhead needs.	By 1996.
Protection:	P01	Evaluate area for inclusion into the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Fire Management Plan.	Complete by 1996.
	P02	Direct prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.	Extend prevention contacts into hunting season when fire danger warrants

MANAGEMENT AREA #3

Marsh Creek

73,871 Acres

The Marsh Creek Management Area is located west of the town of Stanley. It forms common boundaries with the Boise National Forest, Sawtooth National Forest and the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness. Access is provided by various Forest roads originating from Highway 21 which bisects the unit.

Elevation rises in excess of 9,000 feet. Topography includes heavily glaciated, rugged ridges and slopes; cirque basins; alpine lakes; deeply incised to broadly open canyon bottoms; heavily timbered, moderate to gentle slopes; rolling sagebrush/grass covered hills; and flat meadow lands. Vegetation includes Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, Englemann spruce, subalpine fir, sagebrush, grass and wet meadow complexes. The area is classified as grand fir/Douglas-fir and western spruce/fir forest ecosystems.

Current uses include livestock grazing, timber harvesting, mining, hunting, fishing, camping, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. This area is one of the most popular winter sports areas that the Forest has to offer. Its recreation value is enhanced by the adjacent Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

The unit provides habitat for elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep and black bear. This area has been identified as potential recovery habitat for the gray wolf, a Federally classified Threatened and Endangered species. Cape Horn Creek, Beaver Creek, Marsh Creek and Knapp Creek are important anadromous spawning and rearing streams. Lakes and streams throughout the unit provide cold water fisheries which receive substantial recreational use.

Desired Future Conditions - The management area will remain essentially unchanged. Large areas will remain undeveloped. Improvements in timber stands, wildlife, anadromous fisheries, water quality, and grazing conditions are desired.

MANAGEMENT AREA #3 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities and enhancement of anadromous fish habitat.

Recreation	Provide for a wide variety of outdoor recreation; emphasize dispersed recreation generally; maintain existing developed sites at reduced service level.
Wildlife and Fish	Manage wildlife habitat to maintain current habitat capability of MIS elk and mule deer. Emphasize management of Threatened and Endangered Species where appropriate. Manage to enhance or improve habitat conditions of anadromous fish.
Range	Provide a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition, and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Manage suitable lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil & Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01 A02 A07	Provide developed sites as demand warrants.	Develop management criteria for existing fee sites by 1996. Annually evaluate fee scale at fee sites. Program Beaver Cr. Campground for reconstruction by 1996. Non-fee sites to be managed at reduced service level through 1st decade.
	A01 A02 A08	Manage dispersed recreation to be consistent with Wolf Recovery Plan. Coordinate management with SNRA.	Winter sports use to be evaluated and plan completed by 1996.
		Develop ORV Plan for specific areas.	Review ORV plans annually. Modify plan as need to to reduce or eliminate impacts on surface resources.
		Eliminate non-winter travel from wet meadows.	
		Establish open road density figures to use in ORV Plan.	
		Emphasize and check for compliance with pack-it-out program during high use periods.	Annually check high use areas for compliance.
		Coordinate activities visible from State Hwy. 21 to retain V.Q.O. of areas.	

	A12		Evaluate needs and develop plan for trailhead on Knapp Creek by 1996.
	A12		Upgrade Knapp Creek and Loon Creek National Recreation Trails by year 2000.
Range:	D01 D02	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMPs and projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in the Appendix B.
	D01 D07	Manage for other high resource values. Emphasize anadromous fish habitat requirements in the Cape Horn Allotment management plan.	
Wildlife & Fish:	C01	Meet objectives of Wolf Recovery Plan.	
	C01	Manage habitat to enhance T&E species and anadromous fish. Maintain elk and deer habitat.	
	C01	Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game on moose transplants. Evaluate area to determine feasibility.	By 1996.
	C01	Maintain quality and use of wet meadows, rutting, calving and security areas for elk at the level necessary to maintain current populations.	
	C01	Identify problems areas and improvement needs and habitat for wolf prey species (elk and beaver).	
	C01	Initiate a coordinated sedimate monitoring program with soil and water.	Prepare a status and recommendation report to the Forest Supervisor every 5 yrs., starting in 1990.

	C01	Improve fish habitat, where possible, through coordination with range.	Maintain at least 70 percent of the overhanging streamside vegetation.
	C01	Assess wildlife habitat forage/cover ratios.	By 1987.
	C01	Assist timber management in scheduling post and pole sales in the 5 year Action Plan.	
	C01	Develop action plan for fishery management based on completed inventories.	Complete by 1987.
	C02 C03	Emphasize habitat improvement directed toward improving stream bank stability and cover, in streams rated in fair or poor condition.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 5,175 acres of Douglas-fir, and 258 acres of lodgepole pine, as suitable lands for commercial timber production.	Complete stand inventory by 1990.
	E00	Evaluate potential for post and pole sales and develop Action schedule and prescriptions for affected decade.	By 1988.
	E06	Continue lodgepole product sales at current level per year. Treat approximately 600 acres of Douglas-fir for sawlog sales.	By 1996.
Soil & Water:	F01 F02	Conduct and update soil and water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil Resource and Water Resource Inventories are a high priority.	Complete order III SRI and WRI by 1995.
		Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities. Emphasis will be given to new AMPs and future timber sales.	
	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improve structures as needed.	Complete the proposed watershed improvement needs on 15 acres within Marsh Creek and 20 acres within Knapp Creek.

	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments. Secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	Complete identified watershed improvement projects by year 1995. By 1996, secure instream flow determinations for Marsh Creek, Knapp Creek, and Beaver Creek.
	F09	Monitor water quality to meet State standards. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on Marsh Creek, Knapp Creek and Beaver Creek.	
Minerals:	G01 G07	Operation Plans will address VQO and T&E species needs.	
	G05 G06	Administer areas with producing sites and known reserves with consideration of on-going and potential mineral activities.	
		Avoid or minimize significant non-mineral-related public or private investments in and near areas where minerals activities can be expected in the foreseeable future.	
Protection:	P02	Direct fire prevention efforts toward the elimination of unattended camp fires.	
		Extend prevention contacts into hunting season when fire danger warrants.	
	P08	Ensure that each wild fire receives an appropriate response.	
		Consider timber values in fire suppression.	
	P11 P12	Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.	

MANAGEMENT AREA #4

Valley Creek

13,682 Acres

The Valley Creek Management Area is located north of the town of Stanley and is adjacent to Highway 21. Access is provided by various Forest roads originating from Highway 21.

Elevation rises in excess of 9,000 feet. This unit encompasses the entire Valley Creek watershed. The area is mountainous, but is generally not as rugged as the slopes and ridges to the north and east. The southern and western portion of the unit flattens out into expanses of lodgepole pine and sagebrush/grass communities. Most of the area is heavily timbered,and interspersed with wet meadows. Dominant vegetation consists of Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, Englemann spruce, sagebrush, and grass. The area is classified as grand fir/Douglas-fir ecosystems.

Current uses include timber harvesting, livestock grazing, hunting, fishing, hiking and camping. This unit is primarily unroaded. Elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep and black bear inhabit the area. The East Fork of Valley Creek and Valley Creek provide spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish. Resident cold water fisheries can be found in the smaller streams and lakes.

Desired Future Conditions - The management area will remain essentially undeveloped. Range condition is expected to improve. Basic work will be started, to improve the water quality by reducing fine sediment production. This in turn should improve fish habitat.

MANAGEMENT AREA #4 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities and enhancement of anadromous fish habitat.

Recreation	Emphasize dispersed recreation.
Wildlife and Fish	Manage wildlife habitat to maintain current habitat capability of MIS elk and mule deer. Emphasize management of Threatened and Endangered Species where appropriate. Manage for enhancement or improvement of habitat conditions for anadromous fish.
Range	Provide a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Manage suitable lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil & Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01 A08	Develop ORV Plan in conjunction with Cape Horn Management Area #3. Retain integrity of area seen from State Hwy 21 to meet VQO.	
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Manage area for anadromous fish and objectives of Wolf Recovery Plan. Coordinate sediment monitor programs with the solid and water resources.	Prepare a status report and recommendation to the Forest Supervisor every 5 years starting in 1990.
	C01	Maintain quality and values of wet meadows, calving, rutting, and security areas for elk.	
		Inventory commercial timber stands to identify habitat improvement opportunities through the Timber Sale Program.	Complete by 1995.
	C01	Inventory riparian areas, evaluating habitat for potential moose transplant. Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.	
	C01	Improve fish habitat, where possible, through coordination with range.	
		Maintain at least 70 percent of the overhanging streamside vegetation.	
	C01	Develop action plan for fishery management based on completed inventories.	Complete by 1987.
	C02 C03	Emphasize habitat improvement directed toward improveing streambank stability and cover, in streams rated in fair or poor condition.	
Range:	D01	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMP's and projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in Appendix B.

	D01	Emphasize riparian area management.	
	D01 D07	Manage for other high resource values, such as anadromous fish habitat requirements, in the Cape Horn Allotment Management Plan.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 884 acres of Douglas-fir and 1306 acres of lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production.	Complete stand inventory by 1990.
	E00 E06 E07	Emphasize the protection of the Soil & Water resource in timber sale activities.	
	E06	Continue lodgepole product sales at present level per year. Treat approximately 300 acres of Douglas-fir for sawlog sales.	By 2006.
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil and Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil Resource and Water Resource Inventories are a high priority. Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities. Emphasis will be given to mineral activities and future timber sales.	Complete Order III Inventories by 1995.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments. Secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	By 1996, secure instream flow determinations for Valley Creek.
	F09	Monitor water quality to meet State standards. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on Valley Creek.	
Minerals:	G05 G06	Administer areas with producing sites and known reserves with consideration of ongoing and potential mineral activities.	

		Evaluate the possibility of losing investments before significant non-mineral-related public or private investments are made in or near areas where mineral activities can be expected in the foreseeable future.
		Avoid or minimize investments, if the investments are expected to be lost because of mineral activity, and benefits gained will not exceed investment costs.
Protection:	P02	Direct fire prevention efforts toward the elimin- of unattended camp fires.
		Extend prevention contacts into hunting season when fire danger warrants.
	P08	Ensure that each wild fire receives an appropriate response.
		Consider timber values in fire suppression.
	P11 P12	Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.

MANAGEMENT AREA #5

Basin Creek

43,923 Acres

The Basin Creek Management Area is located adjacent to the Salmon River and north of the town of Stanley. Access is provided by various Forest roads originating from Highway 75 and 21.

Elevations rise in excess of 9,000 feet in this mountainous unit. The northern rim consists of rugged peaks and ridges, with some small cirque basins. The central and southern portions are heavily timbered, steep to moderately steep slopes with open sagebrush/grass communities interspersed throughout. Wet meadows and small aspen stands are common. Dominant vegetation consists of Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, Englemann spruce, sagebrush and grass. The area is classified as grand fir/Douglas-fir and western spruce/fir forest ecosystems.

Current use includes timber harvesting, mining, hunting, fishing, camping and livestock grazing. Substantial timber harvesting and reforestation activities have occurred in the southern half of the unit. The northern half remains essentially unroaded.

Elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, black bear and mountain lion inhabit the area. Basin Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish. Resident cold water fisheries can be found in the smaller streams and lakes.

Desired Future Conditions - Activities and character of the land within the management area will remain unchanged. Improvements in timber stand condition will continue. Soil and watershed activities will promote improved water quality. Mineral activity will occur at a rate consistent with mineral prices.

MANAGEMENT AREA #5 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities, enhancement of anadromous fish habitat and maintenance of water quality.

Recreation	Emphasize dispersed recreation.
Wildlife and Fish	Manage wildlife habitat to maintain current habitat capability of MIS elk and mule deer. Emphasize management of Threatened and Endangered Species where appropriate. Manage for enhancement or improvement of habitat conditions of anadromous fish.
Range	Provide a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Manage suitable lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil & Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources. Recognize the high locatable mineral occurance and probable future development.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01 A02 A08	Provide for a variety of ORV uses. ORV Plan to establish open-road density to be maintained in area.	Update ORV Plan by 1996. Review plan annually.
	A08 A12	Evaluate type and demand for trailheads.	Evaluate projected use and need for trailhead facilities in the Kelly Creek drainages by 1996.
		Coordinate evaluation of Harden Cr. Trailhead with SNRA.	By 1995.
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Emphasize anadromous fish habitat management.	
	C01	Emphasize fishery inventory to identify problem areas and future projects.	Evaluate rehabilitation needs and develop action plan by 1995.
	C01	Coordinate with Idaho Department of Fish and Game on potential moose transplant.	Evaluate area by 1990. Concentrate inventory and evaluation on possible elk, moose and livestock conflicts.
	C01	Coordinate closely with Soil & Water program on evaluating project proposals.	
	C01	Inventory wildlife habitat with emphasis on riparian areas, identifying problem areas, and improvement projects, especially prescribed burn areas.	Develop a long range burning plan for wildlife habitat by 1996.
	C01	Initate a coordinated sediment monitoring program with soil and water.	Prepare a status report and recommendation report to the Forest Supervisor every 5 yrs. starting in 1990.
	C02 C03	Emphasize fishery habitat management in order to reduce sediment inputs to Basin Creek.	
		Habitat projects on winter ranges will have a high priority.	

Range:	D01 D02	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMPs and projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in Appendix B.
	D01	Emphasize riparian area management.	
	D01 D07	Manage for other high resource values.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 312 acres of Douglas-fir, and 65 acres of lodgepole pine, as suitable land for commercial timber production.	Complete stand inventory by 1996.
	E00 E03 E04	Review past timber sales for adequate stocking. Emphasize reforestation activities to assure adequate stocking.	By 1996.
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil and Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil Resource and Water Resource Inventories are a high priority.	Provide needed input to resource disturbing activities. Emphasis will be given to mineral activities. Complete Order III Inventories by 1995.
	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to the improvement structures as needed.	Complete the proposed 283 acres of watershed improvement needs identified within the Basin Creek Drainage by 1995.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	By 1996, secure instream flow determinations for Basin Creek.
	F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on Basin Creek.	Evaluate reclamation needs on old abandoned mining activities and develop Action Plan by 1996.

		Emphasis for soil productivity monitoring will be on past seedings and improvement projects.	
Minerals:	G01 G07	Stress soil and water concerns in operating plans. Evaluate occupancy situations relating to minerals.	Mitigate impacts on soil and water as much as possible in operating plans.
	G05 G06	Administer areas with producing sites and known reserves with consideration of on-going and potential mineral activities. Evaluate the possibility of losing investments before significant non-mineral-related public or private investments are made in or near areas where mineral activities can be expected in the foreseeable future.	
		Discourage investment programs for other resource uses in these locations which may be in conflict with mineral development. Coordinate transportation planning for minerals in conjunction with timber transporation needs to minimize road impacts on this area.	
		Avoid or minimize investments if the investments are expected to be lost because of mineral activity and benefits gained will not exceed investment costs.	
Special Use (Non-Recreation)			
	J01	Plan for electronic site developments.	Prepare an electronic site plan for Basin Butte by 2000 or sooner if demand indicates. Fully utilize Basin Butte site prior to developing another within management area.
Facilities:	L05 L13	Develop a program to significantly reduce major sedmentation problems caused by existing roads and bridges.	First priority is American Creek road systems. Complete by 1996.

MANAGEMENT UNIT #6

Yankee Fork

121,147 Acres

The Yankee Fork Management Area is one of the larger units located between the towns of Stanley and Challis. It forms a common northern boundary with the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and a short section abutts the Sawtooth National Recreation Area on the Salmon River. Access is provided by the Custer Motorway loop which connects Highway 93 at Challis and Highway 75 at Sunbeam. Beaver-Loon Creek Road provides further access extending into the wilderness.

Elevations start at the Salmon River and rise to peaks in excess of 10,000 feet. This unit encompasses the entire Yankee Fork of the Salmon River watershed. The area is a mixture of highly rugged peaks and alpine lakes in cirque basins, steep to moderately steep timbered slopes, narrow to somewhat flat canyon bottoms and sagebrush/grass covered slopes and ridges. The unit is characterized as mountainous. Numerous streams and lakes are present. The most notable are the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River and the West Fork of Yankee Fork of the Salmon River. Vegetation components include lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, Englemann spruce, subalpine fir, sagebrush and grass. The area is classified as a grand fir/Douglas-fir ecosystem. -The unit is also highly mineralized with many historic mines and mills present.

Current use includes mining, hunting, fishing, camping, livestock grazing and timber harvest. The abandoned mining towns of Custer and Bonanza are in the unit. Notable present mining activity included the U.S. Antimony mill at Preachers Cove and the Sunbeam Mine. Numerous small active claims are scattered throughout the area, generally along stream courses. The Custer Museum and Yankee Fork gold dredge are popular recreation sites explaining mining history of the area.

The unit provides habitat for elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, black bear and mountain lion. The West Fork and Yankee Fork are important anadromous spawning and rearing streams. Smaller streams and lake provide cold water fisheries.

Desired Future Conditions - Improvements in timber stand conditions will continue. The area will remain a popular recreational unit. It is anticipated that mineral activity will increase with one to three operations of moderate size, starting within the first decade. This activity and its related impacts will increase the noticeability of mining.

MANAGEMENT AREA #6 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities, minerals activities, timber production, and enhancement of anadromous fish habitat.

Recreation	Emphasize a wide spectrum of outdoor recreation activities. Protect and preserve cultural and historic sites or features.
Wildlife and Fish	Manage to maintain or improve habitat condition and diversity for MIS elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep and mountain goats. Improve aquatic habitat conditions for anadromous and resident fisheries.
Range	Provide for a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Manage suitable lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil & Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources. Recognize the high locatable mineral occurance and probable future development.
Lands	Resolve boundary conflicts with adjacent private land. Ensure access to National Forest lands.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01 A02 A03 A05 A06	Provide sites to meet demands within limits of available resources. Provide interpretive opportunities for the public.	Continue operating Blind Creek, Flat Rock and Pole Flat campgrounds as fee sites through first decade. Evaluate fee use on these sites. Add new fee sites as demand warrants. Establish a site for reserved use by groups. Comply with Yankee Fork Composite Plan Strive to have Yankee Fork Gold Drege and Custer Museum VIS operating by co-operators by 1996. Develop parking lot at Yankee Fork Dredge by 1996.
	A04 A07	Manage cultural resources following approved management plans.	Inventory and develop management plan by 1996.
		Manage the two National Historic sites according to the Yankee Fork Interpretive Plan.	Comply with Yankee Fork Composite Plan.
	A08	Manage for a wide variety of dispersed recreation activities. Emphasize compliance with regulations because of high use within the area. Provide for ORV trail use in the area.	
	A12	Provide trail access at level of use the public requires.	Reconstruct West Fork Trailhead by 1996.
		Assess trail needs.	Close trails not necessary by 1996. Develop and implement trail maintenance and reconstruction plan by 1996.

Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Monitor Bald Eagle habitat use.	Priority will be for for lower sections of of Yankee Fork. Prepare annual report.
	C01	Inventory wildlife habitat with emphasis on riparian meadow, aspen, and mountain goat habitat.	Priority is on Eleven Mile Creek, and McKay Creek.
	C01	Initate a coordinated sediment monitoring program with soil and water.	Prepare a status and recommendation report to the Forest Supervisor every 5 yrs., starting in 1990.
	C01	Inventory fish habitat with emphasis on identification of existing conflicts and future improvement opportunities.	Evaluate and develop an action plan by 1996.
	C01	Improve fish habitat through coordination with minerals and range.	Priority will be for Jordan Creek (mining impact) Garden Creek (livestock impacts).
		Maintain existing fish and wildlife habitat quality conditions in West Fork drainage.	
	C01	Review Sunbeam Mine operation monitoring for compliance with EIS.	
	C02 C03	Emphasize habitat improvement in order to reduce sediment input to Yankee Fork.	
		Emphasize improving stream stability.	Priority will be for Ramey, Fivemile, and Sixmile Creeks.
	C01 C02	Emphasize maintaining vegetation diversity through aspen rejuvenation and burning.	Develop long range aspen rejuvenation plans in conjunction with management Area #9.
Range:	D01 D02	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMP's and range projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs as shown in Appendix B.

	D01	Emphasis is on Garden Creek allotment administration.	Finish plan by 1986, and resolve grazing use of municipal watershed.
	D02 D07	Determine Garden Creek C&H allotment capacity.	By 1990.
	D05	Place high priority on maintenance and reconstruction of logworm fence between Creek & Garden Creek.	By 2006.
	D05	Range improvement in Garden Creek C&H Allotment will be high priority.	
	D01 D02	Emphasize riparian area management.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 7689 acres of Douglas-fir and 12,631 acres of lodgepole pine as suitable land for commercial timber production.	Complete stand inventory by 1996.
	E06	Continue lodgepole product sales at present level per year. Treat approximately 700 acres of Douglas-fir for sawlog sales; 472 acres in second decade. Soil and water needs will receive high priority within the sale areas.	
	E00 E03 E04	Review past timber sales for adequate stocking. Emphasize reforestation activities to ensure adequate stocking.	By 1996.
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil and Water Inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil Resource and Water Inventories are a high priority. Provide needed input to resource disturbing activities. Emphasis will be given to mineral activities, future timber sales, and new Allotment Management Plans.	Complete Order III Inventories by 1995.

	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	Complete the proposed 137 acres of watershed improvement needs identified within the Yankee Fork Drainage by 1995.
	F04	Review Sunbeam Mine monitoring for EIS compliance.	
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for consumptive and nonconsumptive use.	Secure instream flow determinations for Jordan Creek, Yankee Fork, and West Fork of the Yankee Fork by 1996.
	F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be West Fork of Yankee Fork. Emphasis for soil productivity monitoring will be McKay Creek and Elevenmile Creek within the Garden Creek C&H.	Evaluate reclamation needs on old abandoned mining activity and develop action plan by 1996.
Minerals:	G01 G07	Manage surface in compliance with CFR 228 Regulations.	Develop one action plan dealing with unauthorized occupancy and initiate by 1996.
		Coordinate transportation planning for minerals in conjunction with timber transportation needs to minimize road impacts on the area.	
		Develop an action plan that deals with the development activities of a major project.	By 1996.
	G05 G06	Administer areas with producing sites and known reserves with consideration of on-going and potential mineral activities.	

		Evaluate the possibility of losing investments before significant non-mineral-related public or private investments are made in or near areas where mineral activities can be expected in the foreseeable future. The Yankee Fork drainage is highly mineralized and has known potential mineral reserves, past mineral development, and potential for future development. Discourage investment programs for other resource uses in these locations which may be in conflict with mineral development.	
		Avoid or minimize investments if the investments are expected to be lost because of mineral activity and benefits gained will not exceed investment costs.	
Lands:	J13	Pursue opportunities for land acquisition within the area.	Complete and implement acquisition plan by 1996.
	J18	Provide for public access on roads and trails.	
		Obtaining rights-of way on roads and trails in this management area will receive priority.	
Facilities:	L01 L09	Develop and maintain roads to handle recreation and minerals traffic.	Beaver-Loon Creek road by Jordan Creek #172 and Custer Motorway will be reconstructed by 1996.
		Increase maintenance activities to meet existing and anticipated use.	Emphasize cost recovery for road maintenance on mineral activity.
Protection:	P02	Direct fire prevention efforts toward the elimination of unattended camp fires.	
		Extend prevention contacts into hunting season when danger warrants.	

P02	Emphasize public contact in prevention activities. Plan on Forest Service personnel being visible in area and making contacts during high use periods.
P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response. Consider timber values in fire suppression.
P11 P12	Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.

MANAGEMENT AREA #7

East Fork

84,135 Acres

The East Fork Management Area consists of two separate units located south of the town of Clayton, and adjacent to the East Fork of the Salmon River. The area is entirely roadless except for one short intrusion in Woods Basin. The closest road access is East Fork of the Salmon River Road and the North Fork of the Big Lost River Road.

Elevations rise in excess of 10,000 feet. The area varies from steep, rugged slopes and ridgecrests to broad rolling expanses of sagebrush and grass. Canyons can be broad and open to narrow and deeply incised. Vegetation consists primarily of sagebrush and grass with Douglas-fir, and lodgepole pine on the few wetter sites. Limber pine and whitebark pine can be found at the highest elevations. The area is classified as a sagebrush steppe ecosystem.

Current uses include livestock grazing, hunting and camping. Hunting and associated camping accounts for nearly all of the recreational use.

The area has increasing summer elk herds and provides important mule deer wintering habitat. Pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, black bear and mountain lion are also present. Herd Creek provides important spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish. Other streams provide resident cold water fisheries.

Desired Future Conditions - Range condition and riparian areas will slowly improve over time. Big-game populations will increase, but not to a point of replacing livestock. Dispersed recreation will react to hunting seasons, with hunting remaining the prime use. There will be no commercial timber entry in the first two decades. The quality of water produced should improve over time. Area will remain an important area for livestock.

MANAGEMENT AREA #7 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize range, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat.

Recreation	Emphasize dispersed recreation.
Wildlife and Fish	Maintain or improve habitat condition and diversity for MIS elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep and mountain goats. Improve aquatic habitat conditions for anadromous fisheries.
Range	Provide for a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Manage suitable lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil & Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Lands	Resolve boundary conflicts with private land. Ensure needed access to National Forest lands.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Maintain quality of wet meadows, springs, mule deer and elk winter range, elk calving and sage grouse brood-rearing areas.	
	C01	Inventory wildlife habitat with emphasis on refining winter ranges, riparian areas, wet meadows, aspen types and on identifying improvement needs.	
	C01	Inventory anadromous fish habitat with emphasis on problem identification and future projects. Emphasize East Pass Creek, West Fork and East Fork of Herd Creek.	Evaluate and develop action plan by 1987.
	C01	Initiate a coordinated sediment monitoring program with soil and water.	Prepare a status and recommendation report to the Forest Supervisor every 5 yrs. starting in 1990.
	C02 C03	Improve wildlife habitat with priority on winter and spring range. Emphasize burning, water devvelopments, and aspen & willow treatment.	Develop long range burning plan by 1996.
	C02 C03	Emphasize habitat management to improve streambank cover and stability. Projects will be aimed at improving streambanks rated in poor or fair condition to good or better condition.	Maintain 60 percent of the streamside overhanging vegetation.
	C02 C03	Within key sage grouse habitat, manage to increase forbs and sagebrush/grass cover ratios.	
Range:	D01 D02	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMPs and projects.	Administer allotmets according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in the Appendix B.

	D01 D07	Intensively manage range resource.	
	D01 D07	Incorporate riparian guidelines in range management.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 5084 acres of Douglas-fir as suitable land for commercial timber production.	Complete stand inventory evaluation by 1990. No commercial entry prior to year 2006.
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil and Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil and Water Resource Inventories are a high priority.	Complete Order III Inventories by 2000.
		Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities. Emphasis will be given to new Allotment Management Plans and mineral activities.	
	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	Complete the proposed 40 acres of watershed improvement needs within Herd Creek and 5 acres within Spud Creek, by 1995.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for noncomsumptive use.	By 2006, secure instream flow determinations for East Pass Creek and Herd Creek.
	F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices.	
		Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on Herd Creek and the East Fork of the Salmon River.	
		Emphasis for soil productivity monitoring will be on the Herd Creek C&H Allotment.	
Minerals:	G03 G04	Provide special stipulations necessary to protect key wildlife habitat.	Restrict oil and gas exploration and development in big game areas, during May and June.

			Restrict oil and gas exploration and development on key big game winter range, from December through March.
	G05 G06	Administer areas with producing sites and known reserves with consideration of on-going and potential mineral activities. Evaluate the possibility of losing investments before significant non-mineral-related public or private investments are made in or near areas where mineral activities can be expected in the foreseeable future. North Fork, Pine Creek and Summit Creek drainages have known and potential mineral reserves, past mineral development and potential for future development. Discourage investment program for other resources in these locations which may be in conflict with mineral development. Avoid or minimize investments if the investments are expected to be lost because of mineral activity and benefits gained will not exceed investment costs.	
Special Use (Non-Recreation)			
	J01	Fully utilize Potoman Peak electronic site.	Prohibit road access. Prepare an electronic site plan for Potaman Peak by 2000 or sooner if demand indicates. Fully utilize Potaman Peak site prior to developing another within management area.
Lands:	J13	Acquire State sections through exchange.	

MANAGEMENT AREA #8

Thompson Creek

30,007 Acres

The Thompson Creek Management Area is located along the Salmon River, and west of the town of Clayton. It forms a common boundary with the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Access is provided by Muley Creek, Peach Creek and Thompson Creek Roads, which originate from Highway 75.

The area is a mixture of 8,500 foot peaks, cirque basins, steep, rocky slopes and generally narrow canyon bottoms and broad benches. The scattered timbered slopes have many openings of sagebrush and grass and wet meadows. The major vegetation components are lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, Englemann spruce, and sagebrush plant communities. The area is classified as western spruce/fir forest and grand fir/Douglas-fir ecosystems.

Current uses includes livestock grazing, mining, timber harvest, hunting, fishing, hiking, and camping. The area is highly mineralized with many historic mining sites. The large Cyprus Thompson Creek Mine lies partly within the area.

Elk, mountain goat, bighorn sheep and mule deer use the area throughout the year. The area also provides habitat for a multitude of small game and non-game species. Thompson Creek is used by anadromous fish for spawning and rearing. Other streams provide resident cold water fisheries.

Desired Future Conditions - Range and water resource conditions will slowly improve. Future mineral activity is a possibility; if this occurs there may be changes in all resources, both positive and negative.

MANAGEMENT AREA #8 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize enhancement of wildlife habitat, and provide for minerals activities and dispersed recreation opportunities.

Recreation	Emphasize dispersed recreation.
Wildlife and Fish	Maintain or improve habitat condition and diversity for MIS elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep and mountain goats. Improve aquatic habitat conditions for anadromous fisheries.
Range	Provide for a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Manage suitable lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil & Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources. Recognize the high locatable mineral occurance and probable future development.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Maintain or improve quality and use of mule deer and elk winter range.	
	C01	Inventory wildlife habitat with emphasis on refining winter ranges and identifying improvement needs.	Develop burn plan by 1996.
	C01	Complete fish habitat inventory.	By 2006.
	C01	Coordinate with BLM on fisheries habitat management.	
	C01	Continue monitoring related to Cyprus-Thompson Creek Project.	
	C02 C03	Priority is on maintaining or improving winter range with emphasis on burning. Improvement projects in Salmon River front will meet VQO.	
Range:	D01 D02	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMP's and projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in the Appendix B.
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 314 acres of Douglas-fir and 23 acres of lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production.	Complete stand inventory by 1990. No commercial entry in first decade.
	E00 E03 E04	Review past timber sales for adequate stocking. Emphasize reforestation activities to ensure adequate stocking.	By 1996.
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil and Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil and Water Resource Inventories is a high priority.	Complete Order III Inventories by 1995.

		Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities. Emphasis will be given to mineral activities.	
	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	Complete the proposed 65 acres of watershed improvement needs identified within the Thompson Creek drainage by 2005.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	By 2006, secure instream flow determintions for Thompson Creek.
	F09	Monitor water quality to meet State standards. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on Thompson Creek.	Evaluate reclamation needs on old abandoned mining activities and develop action plan by 1996.
Minerals:	G01 G07	Manage surface in compliance with CFR 228 Regulations.	Develop one action plan dealing with unauthorized occupancy and initiate by 1996.
		Develop an action plan that deals with the development activities of a major project.	By 1996.
		Continue compliance monitoring on Cyrpus-Thompson Creek project as necessary.	
	G05 G06	Administer areas with producing sites and known reserves with consideration of on-going and potential mineral activities. Evaluate the possibility of losing investments before significant non-mineral-related public or private investments are made in or near areas where mineral activities can be expected in the foreseeable future.	

		The management area is highly mineralized with known and potential mineral reserves, past mineral development and potential for future development. Discourage investment programs for other resource uses in these locations which may be in conflict with mineral development. Avoid or minimize investments if the investments are expected to be lost, because of mineral activity and benefits gained will not exceed investment costs.	
Lands:	J18	Acquire needed rights-of-way for Thompson Creek Road #40040.	By 1996.

MANAGEMENT AREA #9

Squaw Creek

38,747 Acres

The Squaw Creek Management Area is located adjacent to the Salmon River and north of the town of Clayton. Access is provided by Squaw Creek Road originating from Highway 75.

The area is a mixture of high mountain peaks, cirque basins, steep, rocky slopes and generally narrow canyon bottoms and broad benches. The timbered slopes have many openings of sagebrush, grass and wet meadows. The major vegetation components are lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, Englemann spruce, and sagebrush plant communities. The area is classified as western spruce/fir forest and grand fir/Douglas-fir ecosystems.

Current uses include livestock grazing, mining, timber harvest, hunting, fishing, hiking and camping. A portion of the Cyprus Thompson Creek mine is within this unit.

Numerous elk, mountain goat, bighorn sheep and mule deer use the area during the summer months. The area also provides habitat for a multitude of small game and non-game species. Squaw Creek is used as a steelhead rearing area. Other streams provide resident cold water fisheries.

Desired Future Conditions - Timber harvest and regeneration activities will provide improved timber stand conditions. The area will continue to be important for the grazing resource provided. Over time, the riparian, range, and watershed conditions will improve. Planned activities will not impact the wildlife and fish resources.

MANAGEMENT AREA #9 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, range administration, maintenance of water quality, timber production and dispersed recreation.

Recreation	Provide dispersed recreation opportunities.
Wildlife and Fish	Maintain or improve habitat condition and diversity for MIS elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats. Improve aquatic habitat conditions for anadromous and resident fisheries.
Range	Provide for a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Manage suitable lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil & Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources. Recognize the high locatable mineral occurance and probable future development.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01 A02	Provide for a variety of ORV uses.	Develop ORV Plan by 1996.
			ORV Plan to establish open-road density to be maintained in area.
	A08 A12	Evaluate type of, and demand for, trailheads at Cinnabar, Martin, Trealor and Squaw Creek Trails.	Evaluate need by 1996.
		Check compliance on Pack-It-Out during high use periods.	Annually check high use areas for compliance.
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Coordinate activities to maintain quality of springs, wet meadows, claving, rutting and security areas for elk.	Refer to elk habitat relationship guidelines.
	C01	Inventory wildlife habitat with emphasis on identifying problem areas and improvement projects, including prescribed burn areas.	Develop a long range burning plan for wildlife habitat by 1996.
			Develop long-range aspen rejuvenation plan following burn plan development by 1996.
			Inventory riparian, meadow, aspen, and goat habitat by 1996.
	C01	Inventory fish habitat with emphasis on identification of problem areas and future projects.	Evaluate improvement needs and develop action plan by 1990.
	C01	Continue monitoring program in relation to Cyprus Mine.	
	C02 C03	Emphasize fishery management to improve streambank stability and cover, in order to reduce sediment input.	Maintain 60 percent of the streamside overhanging vegetation.
		Emphasize improving cover and stability in Squaw Creek and stability in Cinnabar Creek, Second Creek and upper Squaw Creek.	

	C02 C03	Emphasize maintaining vegetation diversity through aspen rejuvenation and burning. Projects are listed in Forest Action Schedule.	
Range:	D01 D02	Emphasize improved distribution in development of AMPs and projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs as shown in Appendix B.
	D01 D07	Intensively manage range resource.	
	D01 D07	Incorporate riparian guidelines in range management.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 5056 acres of Douglas-fir and 1282 acres of lodgepole pine as suitable land for commercial timber production.	Complete stand inventory by 1996.
	E06	Continue lodgepole product sales at present level per year. Treat approximately 400 acres of Douglas-fir for sawlog sales. Soil and water needs will receive high priority within the sale areas.	
	E00 E03 E04	Review past timber sales for adequate regeneration. Emphasize reforestation activities to ensure adequate stocking.	By 1996.
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil and Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil and Water Resource Inventories are a high priority. Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities. Emphasis will be given to future timber sales, grazing conflicts, and mineral activities. Emphasize streambank stability analysis within the Water Resource Inventory.	Complete Order III Inventories by 1995.

	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	Complete the proposed 147 acres of watershed improvement needs identified within the Squaw Creek Drainage by 1995.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	By 1996, secure instream flow determinations for Squaw Creek.
	F09	Monitor water quality to meet State standards. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on Squaw Creek.	Evaluate reclamation needs on old abandoned mining activity and develop action plan by 1996.
Minerals:	G01 G07	Manage surface in compliance with CFR 228 Regulations.	Develop one action plan dealing with unauthorized occupancy and initiate by 1996.
		Continue compliance monitoring on Cyprus-Thompson Creek project as necessary.	By 1996, develop action plan that deals with development activities of major project.
	G05 G06	Administer areas with producing sites and known reserves with consideration of on-going and potential mineral activities. Evaluate the possibility of losing investments before significant non-mineral-related public or private investments are made in or near areas where mineral activities can be expected in the foreseeable future. The Lower Squaw Creek drainage has known and potential mineral reserves, past mineral development and potential for future development. Discourage investment programs for other resource	

		uses in these location which may be in conflict with mineral development. Avoid or minimize investments if the investments are expected to be lost because of mineral activity, and benefits gained will not exceed investment costs.
Protection:	P02	Direct fire prevention efforts toward the elimination of unattended camp fires.
		Extend prevention contacts into hunting season when fire danger warrants.
	P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response.
		Consider timber values in fire suppression.
	P11 P12	Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.

MANAGEMENT AREA #10

Bayhorse

21,009 Acres

The Bayhorse Management Area is located on a corner of the Forest adjacent to the Salmon River and north of the town of Clayton. Access is provided by Forest roads which originate from Highway 75 along Bayhorse and Kinnikinnic Creeks.

The area comprises high mountain peaks, cirque basins, steep, rocky slopes and generally narrow canyon bottoms and broad benches. The scattered timber slopes have many openings of sagebrush, grass and wet meadows.

The major vegetation components are lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, Englemann spruce, subalpine fir, mountain mahogany, aspen, sagebrush and grass. The area has been classified as western spruce/fir and grand fir/Douglas-fir ecosystems.

Current uses include mining, livestock grazing, timber harvest, hunting, fishing, hiking and camping. Extensive mining activity has occurred near the abandoned town of Bayhorse. Bayhorse Lakes are a popular camping and picnic area on the Forest.

Primary wildlife species of the area include elk, mule deer, mountain goats, and bighorn sheep. Bayhorse Lakes and some streams provide cold water fisheries for the public.

Desired Future Conditions - Bayhorse Lakes will continue to provide water oriented recreation opportunities. A potential exists for a moderate-sized mineral operation to occur, which would be very noticeable in the Bayhorse drainage. Current wildlife habitat capability will be maintained.

MANAGEMENT AREA #10 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize dispersed recreation opportunties, range administration and maintenance of water quality.

Recreation	Provide for a wide spectrum of outdoor recreation activities, emphasize dispersed recreation, protect and preserve cultural and historic sites or features.
Wildlife and Fish	Maintain or improve habitat condition and diversity for MIS elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep and mountain goats. Maintain aquatic habitat conditions for resident fisheries.
Range	Provide for a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Manage suitable lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil & Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources. Recognize the high locatable mineral occurance and probable future development.
Lands	Ensure public access to National Forest lands.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01 A02 A03 A05 A06 A07 A08	Provide sites as demand warrants within limits of available resources.	Operate Bayhorse Campground at reduced service through 1996.
			Revise ORV plan by 1996.
	A03	Inventory cultural resources.	Complete cultural resources inventory by 2006.
	A05	Evaluate need for Little Bayhorse Campground.	By 1988.
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Maintain quality of elk summer habitats, including calving areas, wet meadows, rutting and security areas.	
	C01	Inventory riparian, aspen, and key elk habitats.	Complete by 1990 as part of Challis District inventory for Area #13.
	C01	Maintain resident fish habitat quality. Emphasis is on Bayhorse Lakes.	
	C01	Monitor Birch Creek Bighorn sheep herd to determine habitat use and lambing areas.	By 1989.
Range:	D01 D02	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMPs and projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in the Appendix.
	D01 D07	Intensively manage the range resource.	
	D01 D07	Incorporate riparian guidelines in range management.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 1917 acres of Douglas-Fir as suitable lands for commercial timber production.	Complete stand inventory by 1990.
	E06	No sale entries during first two decades.	

Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil and Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil and Water Resource Inventories are a high priority. Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities. Emphasis will be given to mineral activities and Off-Road Vehicle damage.	Complete Order III Inventories by 1995.
	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	Complete the proposed 137 acres of watershed improvement needs identified within Bayhorse Creek and 8 acres within Julliette Basin by 1995.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	By 1996, secure instream flow determinations for Bayhorse Creek.
	F09	Monitor water quality to meet State standards. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on Bayhorse Creek.	Evaluate reclamation needs on old abandoned mining activity and develop action plan by 1996.
Minerals:	G01 G07	Manage surface in compliance with 36 CFR 228 Regulations.	By 1996, develop action plan that deals with development activities of major project.
	G05 G06	Administer areas with producing sites and known reserves with consideration of on-going and potential mineral activities. Evaluate the possibility of losing investments before significant non-mineral-related public or private investments are made in or near areas where mineral activities can be expected in the foreseeable future.	

		The management area is highly mineralized with known and potential minerals reserves, past mineral development and potential for future development. Discourage investment programs for other resource uses in these locations which may be in conflict with mineral development. Coordinate transportation planning for minerals in conjunction with timber transportation needs to minimize road impacts on this area. Avoid or minimize investments if the investments are expected to be lost because of mineral activity and benefits gained will not exceed investment costs. Road #40051, Trail #4206 by 1999.	
Lands:	J18	Obtain needed rights-of-way.	Acquire needed rights-of way for existing roads and trails by 2004. Set priority by 1996.
Facilities:	L01 L09	Develop and maintain roads to handle recreation and minerals traffic. Increase maintenance to meet existing and anticipated use.	Reconstruct Bayhorse Road #40051-2 by 2000.

MANAGEMENT AREA #11

Pioneer Mountains

245,972 Acres

The Pioneer Mountains Management Area lies between the Mackay Front Management Area and the Sawtooth National Forest with which it forms a common boundary. Access is provided by the Trail Creek Road in the north, and the Cherry Creek Road from Antelope Creek and Highway 93, in the south. The road through Copper Basin connects the two routes.

The mountainous terrain varies from alpine basins, flats and benches, to rocky walls and mountain peaks. Glacial cirques with vertical relief of 3,000 to 4,000 feet are found at the base of many peaks. The Pioneer Range is the second highest in Idaho with Hyndman Peak exceeding 12,000 feet. There are gently, rolling hills in the eastern portion of the area.

Numerous lakes and streams are located in the unit. Vegetation at the lower elevations consists of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine scattered within a sagebrush and grass community. Spruce and wet sedge meadows occur throughout. At higher elevations, vegetations range from subalpine forests to alpine meadows under the barren mountain summits. The large and varied topographic features support habitat for diverse communities of plants and animals, and is characterized by high quality vegetation diversity. This area is classified as a western spruce/fir forest and sagebrush steppe ecosystem.

Current use includes livestock grazing, timber harvest, mining activity, hunting, fishing, camping, backpacking, horseback riding and snowmobiling.

Elk and mule deer are the most common big game species. Pronghorn antelope, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, mountain lion and black bear also inhabit the unit. Cold water resident lake and stream fisheries are present throughout the area.

Desired Future Conditions - The management area will remain essentially unchanged and undeveloped. Dispersed recreation activities and opportunities will dominate the management strategy. Highly productive range lands will be intensively managed. That portion of the area proposed as Wilderness will remain in its natural condition.

MANAGEMENT AREA #11 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management in the proposed wilderness areas, Pioneer Mountain (38,000 acres) and White Clouds (6,000 acres), will emphasize protection of the wilderness attributes. Management outside of those areas will emphasize maintenance of water quality, range administration, enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat and dispersed recreation opportunities.

Recreation	Emphasize dispersed recreation and provide for developed recreation opportunities. Protect wilderness attributes of proposed wilderness areas.
Wildlife & Fish	Emphasize habitat management for elk, moose, and upland game. Improve wildlife and fish habitat quality and maintain current capability levels through improvement projects and coordination with other resources. Emphasize maintaining and improving stream and lake habitat quality.
Range	Manage suitable range to maintain or improve present condition, and manage range to protect wilderness values within proposed wilderness areas.
Timber	Manage suitable lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil and Water	Protect or improve soil productivity and water quality.
Lands	Resolve boundary conflicts adjacent to and within National Forest System lands.
Minerals	Recognize highly mineralized character of Wildhorse and Starhope drainages.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	Manage for VQO. Identify areas needing treatment.3/	
		Prepare schedule for rehabilitation or mitigation of unacceptable conditions.3/	Begin implementation by 1995.
	A01	Recommend establishment of Smiley Mtn. R.N.A. (also in Unit #25).2/	Complete report by 1995. Do not degrade area in the interim period.
		Evaluate Trail Creek Summit for ski area.2/	Initiate evaluation by 1986.
	A01	Maintain existing O.R.V. closures.3/	
	A02 A08 A12	Inventory trails, trailheads, including cross-country ski trails and snow mobile trails.	Complete by 2000. See District Trail Management Plan.
		Provide for a variety of trail use, i.e., motorized and non-motorized uses.2/	Maintain sites to standards, emphasize most heavily used sites and trails.
		Develop new trailheads as needed. Consider winter recreation needs in planning and developments. Relocate or improve trailheads and access roads to trailheads (Kane, Muldoon, Broad, Bellas, Lake Creek, Boulder Creek and Fall Creek).2/	
	A06	Provide for new site development as demand dictates. Explore opportunity for expanding existing campgrounds for organized groups.2/	Construct sites as needed.
	A07	Provide safe and healthy sites for public. Maintain fee sites to standards.2/	425 PAOT's. Collect fees at: Phi Kappa, Park Cr., Wildhorse, Starhope, and new site(s).

1/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area proposed for wilderness designation.

2/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area outside of the proposed wilderness.

3/Management direction applies to the entire Management Area.

	A08	Determine land capacity to support outfitter and guide use.3/	By 1990. Begin implementation of findings in 1991.
		Work with Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and State Outfitters and Guides to determine needs and limits. Emphasize summer activities - fishing, etc. Coordinate with the Sawtooth National Forest.3/	
		Manage North Fork drainage to emphasize dispered use. Evaluate need for sanitation facilities.2/	Complete evaluation by 2000.
Wilderness Use Administration:			
	B03	Coordinate with range and wildlife on construction of fence in upper Broad Canyon.2/	Ensure that fence does not detract from wilderness qualities.
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Emphasize protection and management of moose, elk, and mule deer reproduction areas. Place special emphasis on riparian areas and in close coordination with range, road-building, and ORV use.2/	
		Provide specific wildlife objectives and adequate monitoring in all plans and programs affecting wildlife habitat.3/	
	C01	Cooperate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game on moose transplant (locating marked individuals, signing, public education and informing the Idaho Department of Fish and Game of enforcement problems). 2/	

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C01	Inventory fish habitat with emphasis on identifying existing and potential problems.3/	
	Place priority on road activities and update of AMP's wildlife and fish objectives.2/	
C01	Cooperate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game on fish stocking in lakes and streams as needed.3/	
C01	Monitor aquatic habitat condition.2/ Coordinate monitoring of riparian habitat condition to determine trend.2/	
C01	Inventory wildlife habitat with emphasis on riparian areas, prioritize areas for protection and improvement.2/ Priority: Corral, Fox, Boone, Coyote, and North Fork Creeks.2/	Complete by 1988.
C02 C03	Continue active program of improving stream habitat quality, where needed, through coordination and projects. 3/	
	Develop project to improve streambank stability and cover to at least a good condition.2/	Maintain 60 percent of the streamside overhanging vegetation in major areas and 50 percent in other areas.
C02 C03	Improve the quality of big-game and upland game bird habitat, with emphasis on burning and protection/ fencing of riparian and waterfowl habitat. 2/	

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		Conduct prescribed burning of willows in North Fork for moose habitat improvement.[2]	
			Treat 400-600 acres of aspen to improve age class and increase distribution by 10% by 2005.
			Treat 770 acres of sagebrush by prescribed fire by 1995.
Range:	D01 D02	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMPs' and projects.[3]	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in Appendix B.
	D01	Improve riparian areas along E. Fork of Big Lost. Consider establishment of riparian pastures.[2]	Complete by 2000.
		Evaluate need for sheep driveway from Antelope Summit to North Fork.[2]	Complete evaluation by 1990.
		Evaluate need for stock bridges on East Fork of Big Lost River. (Boone Creek and Corral Creek crossings.)[2]	Complete evaluation by 1995.
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 1172 acres of Douglas-Fir and lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production.[2]	
		Evaluate reforestation needs in Squibb and Miller Canyons.[2]	Complete Order III inventories by 2000.
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update soil and water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil and Water Resource Inventories are high priority.[3]	

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[2]/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area outside of the proposed wilderness.

[3]/Management direction applies to the entire Management Area.

	Provide needed input to resource disturbing activities within the Wildhorse, Boone Creek, and Copper Basin C&H Allotments.3/	
	Provide needed input to resource disturbing activities within the Wildhorse, Boone Creek, and Copper Basin C&H Allotments.3/	
	Further emphasis will be given to mineral activities and timber sales within the North Fork drainage.2/	
F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.3/	Complete approximately 55 acres of watershed needs within the North Fork of Big Lost drainage; one acre within East Fork of the Big Lost drainage; 10 acres within the Wildhorse drainage, and 25 acres in Boone Creek by 1996.
F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for non-consumptive use.3/	By 1996, secure instream flow determinations for the North Fork of Big Lost, Summit Creek, and East Fork of Big Lost drainage.
F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices.3/	
	Emphasis for water monitoring will be the North Fork of Big Lost, Wildhorse, Phi Kappa, and West Fork of Big Lost drainages.3/	

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		Emphasis for soil productivity monitoring will be within the North Fork of Big Lost drainage for Wildhorse C&H; Big Boone Creek and Fox Creek for Boone Creek C&H; and Coyote Creek and Horse Wallow for Copper Basin C&H.2/	
Minerals:	G01	Recognize claims with surface rights retained by the claimant on Beaver and Steep Climb Claims. 2/	Secure permission from claimant prior to surface disturbing activity.
	G04	Recommend against issuing oil and gas leases in proposed wilderness until Congress makes final determination on wilderness status.1/	
	G04	Recommend against issuing oil and gas leases in proposed wilderness until Congress makes final determination on wilderness status.1/	
	G05 G06	Administer producing sites and known reserves with consideration of ongoing and potential mineral activities.2/	
		Wildhorse and Starhope drainages have known mineral reserves, and potential for future development. Discourage investment programs for other resource uses in these locations which may be in conflict with mineral development.2/	

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3/Management direction applies to the entire Management Area.

		Evaluate the possibility of losing investments before significant non-mineral related public or private investments are made in or near areas where mineral activities can be expected in the foreseeable future.2/	
Special Use (Non-recreation)			
	J01	Protect wilderness values.1/	
		Do not issue special uses that will destroy wilderness values.1/	
Lands:	J06 J07	Locate and post boundaries. lines.3/ See Land Line Location Plan.	
	J13	Resolve unauthorized use at Devils Bedstead Ranch.2/	Complete Small Tracts Act exchange by 1990 or sooner.
		Secure inholdings when opportunities arise (North Fork, East Fork and Copper Mine).2/	
		Consider accumulative impacts when issuing special uses connected with development of private lands.2/	
Protection:	P01	Develop plans that allow prescribed fire from unplanned ignitions.3/	

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	Within the proposed wilderness, use prescribed fire from unplanned ignitions to meet mangement objectives 1/ Use unplanned ignitions outsite proposed wilderness where it is cost effective.2/
P02	Emphasize public contacts in prevention activities.3/
	Plan on Forest Service personnel making contacts during high use periods.3/
P02	Direct fire prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.3/
P07	Maintain Remote Automated Weather Station in Copper Basin.2/
P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response.3/
	Surveillance may be an appropriate response on fires located above 8,500' elevation.3/
	Require Forest Supervisor's approval prior to using tractors to suppress fires within proposed wilderness.1/
P11 P12	Encourage fuels reduction through fuelwood program.2/

1/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area proposed for wilderness designation.

2/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area outside of the proposed wilderness.

3/Management direction applies to the entire Management Area.

MANAGEMENT AREA #12

ARCO HILLS

30,439 Acres

The Arco Hills Management Area is located at the southern tip of the Lost River Mountain Range. There are numerous old wagon roads, now used by ORV's, which originated as wood roads for firewood and cabin logs. These road access the area from the Little Lost and Big Lost River Valleys, and the Arco desert.

The topography of the area is generally steep and rough. It has deeply etched canyons and numerous limestone formations. Most canyon bottoms are relatively flat with mild gradients as the lower elevations, but rise abruptly a short distance above the mouth as a result of past faulting. The higher elevations are characterized by more gentle sagebrush/grass covered slopes interspersed with stringers of Douglas-fir and whitebark pine. This area is classified as a sagebrush steppe ecosystem.

The area receives a heavy snowpack. Runoff is very light due to the porosity of the limestone soils. The area and adjacent lands are arid in appearance and do not attract much recreation use. The major current use is livestock grazing, both sheep and cattle. Recreation use is light, consisting primarily of big game and bird hunting, and off-road vehicle use.

The area has no significant timber resource except for minor amounts of firewood.

The area is generally dry and does not have significant scenic attractions. It has moderate diversity of wildlife habitat that supports small populations of mule deer and good populations of Sage grouse and pronghorn antelope.

Desired Future Conditions - The management area will remain essentially undeveloped.

MANAGEMENT AREA #12 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize protection of visual qualities on slopes facing Highway 93 and enhancement of wildlife habitat.

Recreation	Manage for dispersed recreation. Protect and preserve unique, natural, geological, cultural and historic sites or features.
Wildlife & Fish	Emphasize habitat management of big game and upland game birds. Improve wildlife habitat productivity through improvement projects and coordination with other resources.
Range	Provide for a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Any timber harvest should emphasize other resources.
Soil and Water	Protect or improve soil productivity and water quality.
Lands	Resolve boundary conflicts adjacent to private land. Ensure needed access to National Forest lands.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	Maintain the existing visual quality of the viewing corridor along Highway 22.	
		Prohibit, where possible, road construction across face of mountain seen from Hwy 22.	
	A02	Inventory area for potential ORV trails.	Complete inventory year 2000.
Wildlife & Fish:			
	C01	Maintain the quality of big game winter range and other critical habitat; emphasize complexes comprising moist habitats.	
		Identify riparian habitat objectives.	Priority on Horse Thief Canyon.
	C01	Cooperate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game on transplant of bighorn sheep and Sage grouse. Sage grouse Workshop Guidelines should be followed.	
		Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to identify elk calving and key winter range areas. Update map as needed.	
	C02	Improve the quality of big game and upland game bird habitat.	
		Initiate improvements as shown in Forest Wildlife Action Plan.	
		Emphasize use of prescribed fire and water developments.	
		Manage for forbs in the plant composition.	
Range:	D01 D02	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMP's and projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in the Appendix.

Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 1399 acres of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine as suitable lands of commercial timber base, with emphasis on wildlife and recreation values.	
Lands:	J01	Retain Howe Peak and Jumpoff Peak electronic sites. Fully utilize Jumpoff Peak before considering other sites.	Comply with approved site plan.
Soil and Water:			
	F01 F02	Conduct and update soil and water inventories and develop correspond- plans.	Complete Order Inventories by 2005.
		Provide input to resource disturbing activities. Emphasis will be given to new Allotment Management Plans.	
	F02 F03	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	Complete proposed watershed needs in Horsethief Canyon by 1999 and identified watershed improvement projects by 2005.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments.	
	F09	Monitor soil productivity to meet Best Management Practices.	
		Emphasis for soil productivity monitoring will be on Arco Pass C&H Allotment.	
Minerals:	G03 G04	Protect visual quality on slopes visible from Highway 93.	
		Do not allow occupancy on steep slopes where a scar, which cannot be screened or mitigated, can be seen from Highway 93.	

		Provide special stipulations necessary to protect key wildlife habitat.	Restrict oil and gas exploration and development on key big game winter range and from December through March and in calving and fawning areas, during May and June. Permit only limited surface occupancy by oil and gas exploration and development in other key big game habitats.
Protection:	P03	By cooperative agreement Idaho Falls District BLM has the primary responsibility for fire detection and suppression in Little Lost River Drainage. Suppression activities will be in accordance with BLM policy.	
	P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response. Surveillance may be an appropriate response on lands above 8,500 feet elevation.	

MANAGEMENT AREA #13

Garden Creek

11,303 Acres

The Garden Creek Management Area lies immediately west of the town of Challis. Access is provided by Garden Creek Road from Challis.

Elevations rise up to 9,400 feet. It consists of the headwaters of Garden Creek. Stands of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine are common throughout the unit. Sagebrush and bunchgrass cover the drier sites primarily in the lower elevations. Subalpine fir and limber pine occupy higher sites.

This unit includes the municipal watershed for the town of Challis. Grazing and timber harvest can occur provided they are compatible with clean water production. The headwaters underwent an extensive soil and watershed resource improvement project (with heavy equipment) in the late 1950s. Hunting is the primary recreation activity occurring in the unit.

Primary wildlife species inhabiting the area are elk and mule deer. Only one major stream, Garden Creek, has a small resident fishery.

Desired Future Conditions - The management area will remain essentially unchanged. Activities within the unit will maintain or enhance the municipal watershed water quality.

MANAGEMENT AREA #13 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize protection of the municipal watershed, range administration and maintenance of water quality.

Recreation	Provide dispersed recreation opportunities.
Wildlife & Fish	Improve wildlife habitat productivity through coordination with other resources and some minor improvement projects.
Range	Provide for a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in good condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Manage the most productive and accessible areas for timber production.
Soil and Water	Manage for improved water quality and soil productivity.
Minerals	Recognize the high locatable mineral occurance and probable future development.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	Enforce length of stay limit in dispersed recreation areas along Garden Creek.	
		Provide adequate signing of regulations. Utilize Co-op Law Enforcement Agreements for control. Enforce closure above Buster Lake.	
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Cooperate with Range Stewardship Program.	
	C01	Emphasize spring, summer, and fall elk and bighorn sheep forage needs and riparian improvements.	
		Cooperate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game on stocking program.	
	C01	Complete wildlife habitat inventory.	By 1990.
	C01	Inventory fish habitat in Buster Lake and Spruce Gulch Lake.	Complete by 1987.
	C02 C03	Improve the quality of big game seasonal habitats.	
		Emphasize burning, aspen rejuvenation, and fencing.	
Range:			
	D01 D02	Garden Creek C&H Allotment is a high priority for administration. Resolve grazing use of this municipal watershed.	Complete management plan by 1987.
	D05	Place high priority on maintenance and reconstruction of logworm fence between Squaw Creek and Garden Creek.	By 2006.
	D05	Range improvement in Garden Creek C&H Allotment will be a high priority.	

Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 1405 acres of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production. Emphasize fuelwood harvest.	
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil & Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil and Water Resource Inventories are high priorities.	Complete Order III Inventories by 1995.
		Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities, concentrating on future timber and mineral activities. Further emphasis will be given to new AMPs.	
	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	Complete approximately 18 acres of watershed improvement needs within the Garden Creek drainage by 2005.
	F04	Administer Garden Creek Municipal Watershed.	Develop by 1996 a comprehensive plan for the municipal watershed with the cooperating agencies.
		Remove Porta Planks no longer needed with the municipal watershed.	By 1990.
			Construct adequate physical road closure above Buster Lake by 1988.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for noncomsumptive use.	Secure instream flow determinations for Garden Creek by 1996.
	F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices.	
		Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on Garden Creek municipal watershed.	

		Emphasis for soil productivity monitoring will be within the Squaw Creek drainage and the municipal watershed in the Garden Creek C&H.	
Minerals:	G01	Minerals development will be managed to protect municipal watershed.	
Lands:	J06 J07	Locate and post boundaries of inholdings and surface right claims. Schedule work to meet needs of timber and other resource activities.	
	G05 G06	Administer areas with producing sites and known reserves with consideration of on-going and potential mineral activities. Evaluate the possibility of losing investments before significant non-mineral-related public or private investments are made in or near areas where mineral activities can be expected in the foreseeable future.	The management area is highly mineralized with known and potential mineral reserves, past mineral development and potential for future development. Discourage investment programs for other resource uses in these location which may be inconflict with mineral development. Avoid or minimize investments if the investments are
		The management area is highly mineralized with known and potential mineral reserves, past mineral development and potential for future development. Discourage investment programs for other resource uses in these locations which may be in conflict with mineral development. Avoid or minimize if the investments are expected to be lost because of mineral activity and benefits gained will not exceed investment costs.	

Protection:	P02	Direct fire prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.
		Extend prevention contacts into the hunting season when fire danger warrants.
	P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response.
		Consider watershed values in fire suppression.
	P11 P12	Encourage fuels reduction through a fuelwood program.
		Exclude area above Buster Lake from fuelwood harvesting.

MANAGEMENT AREA #14

SOUTH LEMHI

79,981 Acres

The South Lemhi Management Area is located on the west side of the southern end of the Lemhi Mountain Range. The ridgecrest forms a common boundary with the Targhee National Forest. Access into the area is available through several roads originating from Highway 22. The area is sparsely roaded.

The Lemhi Range is a long, narrow range of mountains that are much more typical of the Great Basin Ranges than they are of the Northern Rocky Mountains with which they are associated. Elevation of the area ranges from about 6,000 feet to 12,197 feet at the summit of Diamond Peak. Eastern slopes rise sharply from the Birch Creek Valley, eventually giving away to barren rock and talus slopes. Numerous canyons with steep, rocky slopes dissect the mountain range. The western half drains into the Little Lost River.

The area is sparsely vegetated with a considerable amount of barren rock. The foothills and lower south-facing slopes are covered with mountain mahogany, sagebrush, and patches or stringers of Douglas-fir, and some lodgepole pine. Vegetation is very sparse in the higher elevations. The two major ecosystems in the area are the sagebrush steppe and the western spruce/fir forest.

Current use includes livestock grazing along the foothills and canyon bottoms, big game hunting, prospecting and limited backpack type recreation. There is no extensive use of the area.

The eastern half contains (four cattle allotments and three sheep allotments). Some of the sheep allotments are only useable when snow is available as a water source. The western half contains six cattle allotments and one sheep allotment.

Recreation use is light. Primary use is related to horseback riding and hiking with the most use occurring during hunting season.

There are two active mines in the area (Foss Mountain and Camp Creek). The south end of the range is heavily mineralized. Most of the area is under lease for oil and gas, or has lease applications pending.

Until the decline in the past ten years, mule deer were plentiful along this slope. Pronghorn antelope are now the most numerous of the wild ungulates but they are usually found on the valley floor. A few elk are resident to the area. Bighorn sheep were released in the area, in 1984, in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Mountain goats are present.

Desired Future Conditions - The management area will remain essentially undeveloped.

MANAGEMENT AREA #14 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities and enhancement of wildlife habitat.

Recreation	Emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities. Protect and preserve unique, natural, geological, cultural and historic sites or features.
Wildlife & Fish	Improve wildlife habitat productivity through improvement projects and coordination with other resources. Maintain or improve the current fish habitat. Accommodate increases in bighorn sheep populations and transplants.
Range	Manage suitable range to maintain or improve present condition. Maintain coordination with BLM.
Timber	Manage suitable Forest lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil and Water	Protect or improve soil productivity and water quality.
Lands	Resolve boundary conflicts with private land. Ensure needed access to National Forest System lands.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy minerals will be coordinated with other resources.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	Manage the Meadow Canyon Research Natural Area according to Forest standards/guidelines and in cooperation with Targhee NF. Recommend establishment of the 2200 acre Middle Canyon Research Natural Area.	Complete the establishment report by 1995.
	A03 A04	Complete cultural resource inventories for known and suspected sites having proposed earth-disturbing projects or activities.	Complete inventory by 2000.
	A08	Maintain existing ORV closure in Uncle Ike Creek, along with physical barriers on mining road.	
Wildlife & Fish:			
	C01	Maintain the quality and use of big game winter range and other critical habitat; emphasize complexes comprising moist habitats.	
	C01	Cooperate with Idaho Fish & Game in transplant of bighorn sheep.	
	C01	Inventory fish habitat, with emphasis on identifying problem areas and potential. Priority for inventory will be North Creek, Deep Creek, Badger Creek and Uncle Ike Creek.	
	C02	Improve stream habitat quality, where needed, through coordination with other resources and projects. Develop a project to improve streambank stability and cover to at least a good condition.	
	C02	Improve the quality of big game and upland game bird habitat.	

		Initiate improvements as shown in Forest Wildlife Action Plan. Emphasize the use of prescribed fire and water, and spring developments.	
		Emphasize forbs in the plant composition.	
Soil and Water:			
	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soils & Water inventories and corresponding plans.	Complete Order III Inventories by 2005.
		Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities with major emphasis toward mining activities.	
		Further emphasis will be given to new Allotment Management Plans.	
	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	Complete proposed watershed project needs within Deep and South Creek by 2005.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments. Secure instream flows of perennial streams for consumptive and non-consumptive use.	By 2006, secure instream flow determinations for Badger, Uncle Ike, North and Deep Creeks.
	F09	Monitor water quality to meet State standards.	
		Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on mining-related activities in Uncle Ike, North, South and Badger Creeks.	
Range:	D01	Manage for improved conditions on riparian areas. Emphasize Deep, Badger, and Uncle Ike Creeks.	
	D01	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMP'S and projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in Appendix B.

	D01	Allow for piping water off-Forest onto BLM allotments.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 8113 acres of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production.	Complete stand inventory by 2000.
Watershed:	F01	Emphasis for Level III soil inventories are on Arco Pass and Pass Creek C&H allotments, and Buck and Bird Timber Sale. Evaluate proposed watershed projects in Deep, Badger, and Uncle Ike Creeks.	
	F03	Evaluate identified watershed improvement projects.	
Protection:	P03	By cooperative agreement Idaho Falls District BLM has the primary responsibility for fire detection and suppression in Little Lost River Drainage. Suppression activities will be in accordance with BLM policy.	
	P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response. Surveillance may be an appropriate response on fires located on lands above 8500 feet in elevation.	

MANAGEMENT AREA #15

SOUTH LOST RIVER

105,155 Acres

The South Lost River Management Area is located in the southern portion of the Lost River Mountain Range, immediately east of the town of Mackay. The area is accessed by Forest roads originating from both Highways 93 and 22, and the Pass Creek Road.

This unit of land is very rough in the central portion, then grades into mild slopes on the northwestern and southwestern ends. Long, winding canyons are lined with limestone ledges with numerous caves. The area is rich in cultural resources.

Vegetative types include sagebrush and grass, and mountain mahogany at the lower elevations with an abrupt transition from Douglas-fir to whitebark pine at higher elevations. A few drainages hold minor amounts of commercial timber, but the quality is poor. The area is classified as part of the western spruce/fir forest ecosystem. There are several roads which access into the area. These are in Elbow Canyon, North Fork of Deer Creek, Briggs Canyon, Cedarville Canyon, and Buck and Bird Canyons.

The major use in the area is sheep and cattle grazing. Recreation use is light and consists mainly of hunting. Timber harvesting is planned on the northeast slope in the vicinity of Buck and Bird Canyon.

The area provides habitat for mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, Sage grouse and numerous other species of birds and animals. There are no known Forest Service Sensitive, Threatened or Endangered plants or animals inhabiting the area.

Although the area receives a heavy annual snowpack, the canyons are extremely dry and hold very few perennial water sources due to the high porosity of the limestone soils.

The second largest natural bridge in Idaho is in this area.

A Forest Service electronic site is present near Sunset Peak.

Desired Future Conditions - The management area will provide a mix of resource activities and opportunities primarily within the resources of wildlife, range, timber and dispersed recreation.

MANAGEMENT AREA #15 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize protection of visual qualities on slopes visible from Highway 93, dispersed recreation opportunities, enhancement of wildlife habitat, and timber production.

Recreation	Emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities. Protect and preserve unique, natural, geological, cultural and historic sites or features.
Wildlife & Fish	Improve wildlife habitat productivity through improvement projects and coordination with other resources. Emphasize habitat management for big game and upland game birds.
Range	Provide for a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Manage suitable Forest lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil and Water	Protect or improve soil productivity and water quality.
Lands	Resolve boundary conflicts with adjacent private land. Ensure access to National Forest System lands.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	Maintain the existing visual quality of the viewing corridor along Highway 93 and Pass Creek Road.	
		Prohibit, where possible, road construction across face of mountain seen from Highway 93.	
		Protect visual quality on slopes visible from Highway 93.	
		Locate roads to provide visual screening from Highway 93. Minimize cuts and fills on roads that would be visible from Highway 93.	
	A02	Inventory area for potential ORV trails.	Complete inventory by year 2000.
	A08	Evaluate Arco Pass arch for possible designation as a National Natural Landmark.	Complete evaluation by 1998.
		Improve road to Hidden Mouth Cave.	Complete road and parking improvements by 1995.
		Evaluate the need for two big game outfitter and guide permits in F&G Herd Unit 51.	
Wildlife and Fish:	C01	Maintain quality and use of big-game winter range and other critical habitat; emphasize complexes comprising moist habitats.	
	C01	Cooperate with Idaho Department of Fish and Game in transplant of bighorn sheep and sage grouse. Use Sage Grouse Workshop Guidelines in identifying criteria for habitat evaluation.	

	C01	Inventory fish habitat. Priority for inventory will be Wet Creek and Pass Creek.	By 1988
	C01	In new trail location avoid key big-game areas.	
	C01	Complete Wildlife Habitat Inventory.	
		Refine big-game winter ranges and elk calving areas as needed.	
	C02 C03	Improve stream habitat quality.	
		Develop a project to improve streambank stability and cover to a good condition.	
	C02	Improve the quality of big game and upland game bird habitat.	
		Initiate improvements as shown in Forest Wildlife Action Plan.	
		Emphasize the use of prescribed fire and the development of water.	
		Emphasize forbs in the plant composition.	
Range:	D01 D02	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMPs and projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in Appendix B.
	D01	Manage Pass Creek Allotment to improve riparian areas.	Evaluate the possibility of creating riparian pastures along Wet Creek by 1990.
Timber:	E01	Manage an estimated 6876 acres of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production.	

Soil & Water:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil and Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil Resource and Water Resource Inventories are a low priority.	Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities within the Arco Pass C&H, Pass Creek C&H, and the Buck & Bird timber sale. Complete Order III inventories by 2005.
	F03 F08	Provide maintenanace to improvement structures as needed.	Complete proposed watershed needs within Hurst Canyon, Van Dorn, Sands Canyon by 2005, plus possible road closures by 1990.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments, secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	Secure instream flow determinations for Pass and Wet Creeks by 1996.
	F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on Pass Creek and Wet Creek. Emphasis for soil productivity monitoring will be on the Buck and Bird Timber Sale, Arco Pass C&H, and Pass Creek C&H Allotments.	
Minerals:	G03 G04	Provide special stipulations necessary to protect key wildlife habitat. Restrict oil and gas exploration and development on key big game winter range, from December through March. Permit only limited surface occupancy by oil and gas exploration and development in other key big-game habitats.	

Special Use (Non-recreation):

	J01	Eliminate unneeded special uses. Evaluate Hawley's special use permits for possible cancellation.
Protection:	P03 P09	By cooperative agreement, Idaho Falls District BLM has the primary responsibility for fire detection and suppression in Little Lost River Drainage. Suppression activities will be in accordance with BLM policies.
	P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response. Surveillance may be an appropriate response for those fires located above 8500 feet in elevation.
	P11 P12	Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.

MANAGEMENT AREA #16

BORAH PEAK

156,220 Acres

The Borah Peak Management Area comprises the central one-third of the Lost River Mountain Range. Its boundaries can be easily reached by the Double Springs Pass Road, Pass Creek Road, and other roads and trails leading off Highway 93 and Pahsimeroi Valley roads.

This unit is characterized by high peaks, large cirque basins, steep slopes and narrow canyon bottoms below cirque basins, leading to alluvial fans. The area is very rugged, with outstanding geological features due to repeated glaciation. One of the most outstanding features is Borah Peak, the highest mountain in Idaho, reaching 12,655 feet in elevation.

The diversity of vegetation produces a broad spectrum of life zones ranging from semi-arid shrublands to alpine rock/scree. Several vegetation types are present, including sagebrush and grass, mountain mahogany, spruce, subalpine fir, whitebark pine, and Douglas-fir. The steep slopes and high mountain tops and ridges provide a scenic backdrop to the valley ranches and communities. The surrounding valleys include irrigated hayfields and pastures, and riparian willow/cottonwood plant communities.

Current uses include grazing, minerals and gas exploration, timber and firewood harvest, and dispersed recreation including hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain climbing, and cross-country skiing.

Major scenic attractions include Mt. Borah, and "Little Switzerland" in the upper reaches of the Pahsimeroi. The back country nature and diversity of vegetation types provide habitat for elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope and a multitude of other game and non-game animal species. Historically, mountain goat occupied the range, but today, none exist. There are several small high mountain lakes, most of which contain fisheries.

Desired Future Conditions - The majority of this area is proposed for inclusion into the National Wilderness System. It will therefore remain in its existing state and its wilderness attributes will be protected. The remaining lands outside of the proposed wilderness will be managed with modest improvements.

MANAGEMENT AREA #16 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management of the proposed Borah Peak Wilderness Area (116,000 acres) will emphasize protection of wilderness attributes. The remaining area outside of the proposed wilderness will emphasize range administration and enhancement of wildlife habitat.

Recreation	Manage the proposed Wilderness to protect the Wilderness attributes. Provide dispersed recreation opportunities. Protect: a) selected sections of the earthquake scarp, b) cultural and historic sites or features.
Wildlife & Fish	Emphasize management for big game. Protect Peregrine falcon habitat when identified. Improve fish and wildlife habitat productivity through improvement projects and coordination with other resources.
Range	Manage suitable range to maintain or improve present condition, and manage range to protect wilderness values of the proposed wilderness area.
Timber	Manage the most productive and accessible timber lands, outside of the proposed wilderness, for timber production.
Soil and Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Lands	Ensure access to National Forest lands. Resolve boundary conflicts with adjacent or interior private and State lands.
Minerals	Protect the wilderness values within the proposed wilderness. Oil and gas leases in the proposed wilderness will not be issued until formal Congressional action.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of other resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01 A02 B01	Maintain the existing Visual Quality Objectives of the area seen from U.S. 93, Pass Creek and Double Springs roads.3/	
		Protect visual quality on slopes visible from Highway 93.3/	
		Locate roads to provide visual screening from Highway 93. Minimize cuts and fills on road visible from Highway 93.3/	
		Inventory area for potential trailhead facilities.2/	Complete report by 2000, or after Wilderness designation as funding allows.
	A01 A06 A08	Plan for earthquake interpretation site. Construct and maintain.2/	Initiate management by 1986.
	A12	Close road in Dry Creek to ORV's.2/	
		Work with BLM to close Dry Creek Road above old dam. Make it a trail.2/	
		Close road from Horse Heaven Pass to Carlson Lake. Improve road from Pahsimeroi Valley to Carlson Lake.2/	By 1990.
		Consider relocation of access road on east side of Loristica Organizational Camp.2/	
		Cooperate with special use permittee to complete at earliest opportunity.2/	

1/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area proposed for wilderness designation.

2/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area outside of the proposed wilderness.

3/Management direction applies to the entire Management Area.

Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Emphasize seasonal big-game forage needs. Investigate potential for K-V funds to be used for habitat improvement on Wet Creek Timber Sale.2/	
	C01	Cooperate with the Idaho Depment of Fish and Game BLM in developing a Peregrine falcon management plan.2/	
	C01	Inventory fish habitat with emphasis on identifying problem areas and resource potential and project work.3/	
		Priority for inventory will be Wet Creek, Big Creek and Dry Creek, and East and West Forks of the Pahsimeroi, Pass Lake, Merrian Lake, Carlson Lake, and upper and lower Swauger Lakes.3/	
	C01	Complete wildlife habitat inventory. 3/	By 1987.
	C02 C03	Improve stream habitat quality.3/	
		Develop projects to improve streambank stability and cover. Priority is Wet Creek, Pass Creek, East Fork of Pahsimeroi, Burnt Creek, and Long Lost Creek. Complete by 1996.	
	C02 C03	Improve quality of big-game habitat.2/	
		Utilize vegetation treatments and structures.2/	

1/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area proposed for wilderness designation.

2/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area outside of the proposed wilderness.

3/Management direction applies to the entire Management Area.

		Evaluate Pete Creek exclosures through Range Stewardship Experimental Plant Material Program.3/	
Range:	D01	Establish upward trend on range currently in poor condition. 3/	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in the Appendix.
		Improve livstock distribution.	
	D01	Coordinate with soil, wildlife and fish functions on the improvement of riparain acres along Big Creek, East and West Fork of Pahsimeroi, Wet Creek and Pass Creek.3/	
		Direction will be provided in the appropriate Allotment Management Plan.	
	D01	Maintain existing livestock use within the proposed wilderness.1/	
		Mitigate conflicts between livestock use and wilderness recreation use, as conflicts arise.1/	
	D07	Resolve unauthorized use on Dry Creek and Long Lost S&G Allotments.3/	Resolve by 1986.
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 750 acres of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production.2/	
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update soil and water inventories and develop corresponding plans.3/	

1/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area proposed for wilderness designation.

2/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area outside of the proposed wilderness.

3/Management direction applies to the entire Management Area.

		Provide needed input to resource disturbing activities concentrating on future timber and mineral activities.2/	
	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.3/	Complete proposed 80 acres of watershed projects within Mahogany Creek; 22 acres within Double Springs Pass, 26 acres within Pahsimeroi area, and 14 acres within Long Lost Creek by 1996.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use. 3/	Secure instream flow determinations for the Forks of the Pahsimeroi, Mahogany Creek and all perennial drainages on the west face of this management area by 1996.
	F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices. Emphasis for water monitoring will be on Wet Creek, Mahogany Creek, the Forks of the Pahsimeroi, and along perennial drainages with mineral activities.3/	
		Soil productivity monitoring will be emphasized within East Fork of the Pahsimeroi River for the Upper Pahsimeroi C&H.3/	
Minerals:	G03 G04	Provide special management options necessary to protect wildlife habitat.3/	Restrict oil and gas exploration and development in big-game areas, during May and June.
		Follow site-specific stipulations for projects.3/	

1/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area proposed for wilderness designation.

2/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area outside of the proposed wilderness.

3/Management direction applies to the entire Management Area.

Special Use (Non-recreation)		
	J01	Administer existing permits. to protect health, safety, and resources.3/
		Emphasize compliance. Do not allow new projects in proposed wilderness that would detract from wilderness attributes.1/
Lands:	J02 J08	Acquire needed access to National Forest system lands.2/
		See Forest rights-of-way Plan.
	J13 J15	Acquire inholdings.2/
		Obtain Wet Creek and Pass Creek properties to facilitate range management and general Forest objectives.3/
Protection:	P01	Develop plans that allow prescribed fire from unplanned ignitions.3/
		Within the proposed Borah Peak Wilderness, use prescribed fire from unplanned ignitions to meet management objectives.1/ Use unplanned ignitions outside proposed Wilderness, where cost effective.2/
	P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response.3/

1/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area proposed for wilderness designation.

2/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area outside of the proposed wilderness.

3/Management direction applies to the entire Management Area.

	Surveillance may be an appropriate response on fires located within identified prescription areas.3/
	Require Forest Supervisor's approval prior to using tractors to suppress fires within proposed wilderness.1/
P11 P12	Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.2/
	After the Wet Creek timber sale is closed, make the area available for firewood.2/

1/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area proposed for wilderness designation.

2/Management direction applies to that portion of the Management Area outside of the proposed wilderness.

3/Management direction applies to the entire Management Area.

MANAGEMENT AREA #17

PAHSIMEROI MOUNTAINS

56,906 Acres

The Pahsimeroi Mountains Management Area forms the southern extension of the Pahsimeroi Mountains, which are located in the north end of the Lost River Mountain Range. Access is provided by low standard roads and moderately maintained Forest roads from Highway 93, country roads in the Pahsimeroi Valley, and the Double Springs Pass Road.

This unit of land varies from rolling sagebrush and grass hills on the north end to high peaks, large cirque basins, steep slopes, generally narrow canyon bottoms below cirque basins, and alluvial fans on the south end. Some of the area is very rugged, with outstanding geologic features caused by repeated glaciation.

The diversity of vegetation produces a broad spectrum of life zones, ranging from semi-arid shrublands to alpine rock/scree. Numerous vegetation types are present, including sagebrush and grass, mountain mahogany, spruce, subalpine fir, Douglas-fir, whitebark pine and lodgepole pine. The area belongs to the western spruce/fir forest ecosystem.

The rugged slopes and high mountain tops and ridges provide a scenic backdrop to the valley ranches in the Lost River, Pahsimeroi Valley, and the community of Challis. The surrounding valleys contain irrigated hay fields, pasture lands, and a mosaic of willow/cottonwood riparian, and sagebrush communities.

Current uses include livestock grazing, mineral and gas exploration, timber and firewood harvest, and dispersed recreation such as hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain climbing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling and other ORV activities.

The undeveloped nature, in combination with the diversity of vegetation, provides habitat for elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, and other small game and non-game species.

Desired Future Condition - The character of the land will remain essentially unchanged. Range and wildlife management will provide the dominant resource activities along with timber management on identified suitable acres. Leasing activities for oil and gas exploration could occur.

MANAGEMENT AREA #17 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize maintenance of wildlife habitat and timber production.

Recreation	Manage for dispersed recreation.
Wildlife & Fish	Direct management activities toward big game and upland game birds. Improve wildlife habitat productivity through improvement projects and coordination with other resources.
Range	Provide for a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Manage the most productive and accessible areas for timber production.
Soil and Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Lands	Resolve boundary conflicts adjacent to private land. Ensure needed access to National Forest System lands.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	Do not issue commercial outfitter/guide for elk hunting.	
	A14	Maintain visual quality of visible areas along Highway 93.	Where possible, mitigate road construction and development.
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Cooperate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to evaluate Grouse Creek for fishery potential and future stocking.	By 1987.
		Evaluate past mahogany rejuveniation projects for future management consideration.	
	C01	Coordinate and cooperate with other resource uses and agencies.	
		Emphasize habitats for elk, deer, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn antelope forage and cover needs.	
	C01	Maintain quality and use of elk key winter, spring, summer, and rutting habitat; emphasize Willow Creek Summit and complexes including moist habitats.	
	C01	Cooperate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game in sheep transplants on the west side of the Pahsimeroi Mountains, and elk winter range migration study on Willow Creek Summit.	
	C01	Cooperate with Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and BLM on approved ORV closures around Willow Creek Summit. Include adjacent National Forest System Lands in closure.	
	C01	Complete wildlife habitat inventory.	By 1988.

	C02 C03	Improve the quality of big game habitat. Assess burning opportunities within timber types.	
		Improve spring, summer, fall elk, and pronghorn antelope range through vegetation treatment and structures.	
Range:	D01	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of Allotment Management Plans and projects.	Administer allotments as to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in Appendix B.
		Current livestock allotments will be maintained.	
		Mitigate elk/livestock and bighorn/livestock conflicts.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 3091 acres of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production.	Complete stand inventory by 2000.
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update soil and water inventories and develop corresponding plans.	
		Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities and vegetation manipulations.	Complete Order III Inventories by 2005.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments.	
Minerals:	G03 G04	Maintain visual quality on slopes visible from Highway 93.	
		Locate roads to provide visual screening from Highway 93. Minimize cuts and fills on roads visible from Highway 93.	
		Provide special stipulations necessary to protect key wildlife habitat.	

Special Use (Non-recreation)		
	J01	Administer existing permits to protect health, safety, and resources. Emphasize compliance.
Protection:	P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response. Surveillance may be an appropriate response on fires located above 8500' elevation.

MANAGEMENT AREA #18

Mackay Front

81,783 Acres

The Mackay Front Management Area lies immediately south and west of the town of Mackay. It is the first ridge of mountains which overlooks the Big Lost River Valley and Thousand Springs Valley. It is accessed by roads branching from Highway 93 and the Trail Creek Road.

This area includes the White Knob Mountain range which has elevations reaching 11,280 feet. The topography includes narrow mountain canyons with steep walls, to broad expanses of sagebrush flats at lower elevations. At higher elevations, there are cirque headwalls with vertical rock cliffs and large talus slopes, and under some of the granite peaks, there are cirque basins. Sagebrush and grass, with scattered stands of Douglas-fir and Englemann spruce, occupy the lower elevations. At higher elevations, trees are generally subalpine fir or whitebark pine. The area has been classified as sagebrush steppe and western spruce/fir forest ecosystem.

Current use includes livestock grazing, mining activity, timber harvest and dispersed recreation such as snowmobiling, hunting and fishing. The area provides a scenic background view as seen from the main travel roads: Highway 93, the Trail Creek Road, and the East Fork of the Big Lost River road. Two electronic sites are located in this unit, on Flat Top and Windy Devil.

The area provides habitat for elk, mule deer and pronghorn antelope. Resident fisheries are also present.

Desired Future Conditions - The character of the land will remain essentially unchanged. Wildlife and dispersed recreation will provide the dominant resource activities. Mining technology and market values for minerals could significantly impact this area.

MANAGEMENT AREA #18 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize protection of visual qualities on slopes facing Highway 93, dispersed recreation opportunities, range administration and enhancement of wildlife habitat.

Recreation	Emphasize dispersed recreation.
Wildlife & Fish	Emphasize habitat management for elk, mule deer, and upland game birds. Improve wildlife and fish habitat quality through direct improvement projects and coordination with other resources. Emphasize maintaining or improving stream habitat quality.
Range	Provide for a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution.
Timber	Manage suitable Forest lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil and Water	Protect or improve soil productivity and water quality.
Lands	Ensure access to National Forest System lands and improve Forest management through land acquisitions.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	Manage for visual quality objectives.	
	A01	Close Flat Top to motorized vehicle use from 5/1 to 12/15 annually.	Revise ORV Plan by 1986.
	A01 A02	Evaluate for ski area: Taylor Canyon, White Knob, Steward Canyon.	Initiate evaluation by 1986.
	A02	Inventory existing trails for condition and service to public.	Complete by 2000.
	A12	Maintain trails for health and safety of users. Provide for a variety of uses, i.e., motorized and non-motorized. Reference annual District Trail Plan.	
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Emphasize improvement of big-game winter ranges (especially bitterbrush stands) and complexes comprising moist habitats, through close coordination with the range program.	
	C01	Cooperate with Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the BLM on bighorn sheep transplants in Jerry Peak area.	
	C01	Inventory fish habitat with emphasis on identifying problem areas and potential habitat capability. The priority is on Alder Creek drainage.	
	C01	Inventory wildlife habitats with emphasis on refining key winter range, moist areas, and mountain goat habitat, and identifying improvement needs.	The priority is on Twin Bridges, Pinto, and Grant Creek areas by 1988.
	C02 C03	Improve the quality of big-game and upland game bird habitat. Manage for forbs in the plant composition where possible.	

		Emphasize prescribed fire to improve spring range. Protect or develop water resources where needed.	
	C02 C03	Improve stream habitat quality, where needed, through coordination with other resource projects.	
		Develop project to improve streambank stability and cover to a good condition. (See Forest Wildlife Action Plan.)	
		Evaluate Steward and Grant Lakes for need and feasibility of enlargement.	Complete evaluation by 1993.
Range:	D01	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMPs and projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in Appendix B.
	D01	Manage Alder Creek Allotment to improve riparian areas.	
		Give priority to Tuscarora, Bedy, Alder, Big and Little Blind Creeks.	
	D01	Continue Cooperative Administration Agreement with BLM on joint allotments.	
		Eliminate the wildhorse territories as outlined in BLM plan for Big Lost-Mackay Area.	
Timber:	E01	Manage an estimated 476 acres of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production.	
		Emphasize firewood management.	
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil & Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil Resource and Water Resource Inventories are a moderate priority.	Complete Order III Inventories by 2005.

		Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities, concentrating on future mineral activities within Lehman Creek, Navarre Creek, and the portion of this management zone southwest of the town of Mackay. Further emphasis will be given to the Alder Creek C&H.	
	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	Complete approximately 25 acres of watershed improvement projects within the Alder Creek and Twin Bridges drainages by 2005.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for consumptive and non-consumptive use.	Secure instream flow determinations for Lehman, Navarre, and Alder Creek drainages by 1996.
	F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be Lehman, Navarre, and Alder Creek drainages. Emphasis for soil productivity monitoring will be within the Bedy Creek and Tuscarora drainages for the Alder Creek Allotment; Pinto Creek for the Wildhorse Allotment.	
Minerals:	G01	Recognize claims with surface rights retained by claimants in Steward, Mammoth and Cliff Creeks. Secure permission prior to surface-disturbing activity.	

	G05 G06	Administer areas with producing sites and known reserves with consideration of on-going and potential mineral activities. Evaluate the possibility of losing investments before significant non-mineral-related public or private investments are made in or near areas where mineral activities can be expected in the foreseeable future. The northeast slopes of the White Knob Mountains are highly mineralized and have known potential mineral reserves, past mineral development, and potential for future development. Discourage investment programs for other resource uses in these locations which may be in conflict with other mineral development.	
Special Use (Non-Recreation):	J01	Do not develop additional electronic sites until the existing site capacities are exceeded. Continue Memorandum of Understanding on existing sites.	Prepare electronic site plans for Windy Devil and Flat Top sites by 1990.
Lands:	J06 J07	Determine ownership boundaries adjacent to and within National Forest System lands. See Forest Land Line Location Plan for schedule.	
	J13 J15 J16	Consolidate National Forest System land ownership Emphasize exchanges with State to acquire three sections.	
	J18	Acquire needed rights-of-way.	See Forest Rights-of-Way Plan. Complete by 2004.

MANAGEMENT AREA #19

NORTH PAHSIMEROI

65,692 Acres

The North Pahsimeroi Management Area forms the northern extension of the Lost River Mountain Range. It is also within the Pahsimeroi Mountains located in the north end of the Lost River Mountain Range. The Management Area is located immediately east of the town of Challis. Access is by numerous forest roads which originate from Highway 93 and county roads along the Pahsimeroi Valley.

This unit of land varies from rolling sagebrush and grass covered hills on the north end to high peaks, large cirque basins, steep slopes, generally narrow canyon bottoms below cirque basins, and alluvial fans on the south end. Some of the area is very rugged, with outstanding geologic features formed by repeated glaciation.

The diversity of vegetation produces a broad spectrum of life zones, ranging from semi-arid shrublands to alpine rock/scree. Numerous vegetation types are present, including sagebrush and grass, mountain mahogany, spruce, subalpine fir, Douglas-fir, whitebark pine and lodgepole pine. The area belongs to the western spruce/fir forest ecosystem.

The rugged slopes, high mountain tops and ridges provide a scenic backdrop to the valley ranches in the Lost River, Pahsimeroi Valley, and the community of Challis. The surrounding valleys contain irrigated hay fields, pasture lands, and a mosaic of willow/cottonwood riparian, and sagebrush communities.

Current uses include livestock grazing, mineral and gas exploration, timber and firewood harvest, as well as dispersed recreation such as hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain climbing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling and other ORV activities.

The undeveloped nature, in combination with the diversity of vegetation, provides habitat for elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, and other small game and non-game species. There are records indicating the existence of historical Peregrine falcon eyries in the vicinity of McNabbs Point on BLM land below Grouse Peak.

Two electronic site installations are present on Grouse Peak. They consist of numerous State, Federal, private and local installations.

Desired Future Conditions - The character of the land will remain essentially unchanged. Range and wildlife management will provide the dominant resource activities.

MANAGEMENT AREA #19 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize range administration, and protection of visual qualities on slopes visible from Highway 93.

Recreation	Provide dispersed recreation opportunities.
Wildlife & Fish	Direct habitat management activities toward big game and upland game birds. Improve wildlife habitat productivity through improvement projects and coordination with other resources.
Range	Maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution. Provide for increases in permitted livestock use as conditions allow.
Soil and Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Lands	Resolve boundary conflicts with adjacent private land. Ensure access to National Forest lands.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	Prohibit commercial outfitter/guide hunting.	
		Maintain visual quality on slopes visible from Highway 93.	
	A14	Maintain visual quality of seen area along Highway 93.	
		Prohibit, where possible, road construction or developments seen from Highway 93.	
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Cooperate with other resources, outside agencies, and Range Stewardship.	
		Emphasize spring and fall elk forage needs and upland game bird habitat.	
	C01	Evaluate and mitigate elk/livestock conflicts.	
	C01	Continue support for the experimental plant program in Hole-in-Rock and Sheep Creek.	
	C01	Cooperate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game on fish stocking in Grouse Creek Lake and "Quake" lake.	
	C01	Inventory stream and lake habitat with emphasis on evaluating effects of 1983 earthquake.	Complete by 1986.
	C01	Wildlife habitat inventory with emphasis on riparian/moist areas and winter range.	Complete Sulphur Creek north by 1988.
	C02 C03	Improve the quality of upland game and big-game seasonal habitats.	
		Emphasize burning, aspen rejuvenation and fencing.	

		Manage for forb production in key upland game habitats.	
	C01	Evaluate Grouse Creek Lake fishery capability.	Complete evaluation by end of 1990.
Range:	D01	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMPs and projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in Appendix B.
	D03	Control noxious weeds. Give high priority to monitoring musk thistle in Wino Basin C&H Allotment.	
	D03	Continue control of Larkspur and other poisonous plants throughout the management area.	
	D07	Evaluate Lime Gulch management plan.	
	D07	Emphasize administration Lawson Creek C&H.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 334 acres of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production.	Complete stand inventory by 2000.
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update soil and water inventories and develop corresponding plans.	Complete Order III Inventories by 2005.
		Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities within the Lime Creek C&H and Wino Basin C&H Allotments.	
	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	Complete approximately 38 acres of watershed improvement needs within Grouse Creek and Hole-In-Rock Creek by 2005.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments. Secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	Secure instream flow determinations for Grouse Creek and Meadow Creek by 1996.

	F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on Grouse Creek, Meadow Creek, and upper Grouse Creek Lake. Emphasis for soil productivity monitoring will be within the Lime Creek and Hole-In-Rock drainages of the Lime Creek C&H Allotment. Provide special stipulations necessary to protect key wildlife habitat.	
Special Use (Non-recreation)			
	J01	Limit electronic sites.	
		Retain Grouse Peak electronic site. Fully utilize existing site before considering other sites.	Ensure comliance of special use permits on Grouse Peak area by FY 1988.
	J01	Future applicants for electronic sites must safeguard the integrity of existing on-site telecommunication systems.	
	J01	Continue Memorandum(s) of Understanding of telecommunications with other agencies.	
Lands	J18	Obtain needed rights-of-way. Lime Creek Road No. 40010 through private land is top priority.	

MANAGEMENT AREA #20

NORTH LEMHI

128,362 Acres

The North Lemhi Management Area forms the western half of the northern extension of the Lemhi Mountain Range. The ridge forms a common boundary with the Salmon National Forest. Access is provided by Forest roads originating from the Pahsimeroi Valley.

The area is dissected by numerous small streams that drain into the Little Lost and Pahsimeroi Rivers. The streams in the northern portion drain into the main Salmon River. Elevations range from 5,000 feet to 11,300 feet. The area is in the northern extension of the basin and range topography found in Utah and Nevada. Much of the high country has been glaciated, and lakes have formed in the glacial cirque basins at the heads of many of the major drainages. Barren, rocky peaks and ridges occur throughout the area. Annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 25 inches, most of which occurs as snow. Granites, quartzites, limestones, and volcanic rocks form the bedrock from which the soils are formed.

Lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, and subalpine fir are the tree species that occur in the area. Sagebrush/grass communities are interspersed throughout the area. This area is classified as a western spruce/fir ecosystem type.

Current uses include livestock grazing, minerals exploration, firewood harvest, and recreation uses which include hunting, fishing, backpacking, horseback riding, and trailbike riding. The area provides for some of the most spectacular outdoor scenery on the Forest.

Mule deer and elk are common big-game animals in the area. Pronghorn antelope can be found in the valleys and lower slopes. Mountain goat and bighorn sheep also inhabit the area.

Desired Future Conditions - The management area will remain essentially undeveloped.

MANAGEMENT AREA #20 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities and enhancement of wildlife habitat.

Recreation	Emphasize dispersed recreation.
Wildlife & Fish	Emphasize habitat management for big game and upland game birds. Improve wildlife habitat productivity through improvement projects and coordination with other resources.
Range	Maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution. Provide for increases in permitted livestock use as conditions allow.
Timber	Harvest commercial stands in the most productive and accessible areas.
Soil and Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity. Small hydro-electric projects potential exists.
Minerals	Recognize the high locatable mineral occurance and oil and gas potential, and probable future development.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A02	Develop Trail Management Plan.	By 1995, evaluate trail system and trailhead needs: 1. Big Creek Campground and trailhead by 1944; 2. Morse Creek in second decade, if demand indicates needd.
	A05	Rehabilitate developed sites. Maintain both sites at reduced service level.	
	A06	Construct developed sites.	
		Construct trailhead facilities if inventory (A02) indicates need.	
	A10	Reconstruct trail system as needed.	Reconstruct Morse Creek and Patterson Creek Trails in 1993.
	A12	Sign trail system from Morse Creek south to Big Gulch to Forest Service standards.	By 1995.
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Cooperate with Idaho Department of Fish and Game on bighorn sheep transplants and studies on fish stocking, chukar partridge and ptarmigan stocking and management, and mountain goat transplants and studies.	
	C01	Where domestic sheep allotment exists prior to reintroduction of bighorn sheep, future expansion of bighorns will not affect the viability of the allotment, and maintenance of domestic sheep allotments will be given priority in existing allotments.	
	C01	Maintain quality and use of key big-game habitats through close coordination with range management and by habitat improvement activities.	

	C01	Inventory fish habitat with emphasis on identifying problem areas, resource potential, and projects.	Complete by 1989.
	C01	Update and refine wildlife inventory as needed.	
	C02	Improve the quality of big-game and upland bird habtat. Utilize vegetation manipulation and structures.	
	C02 C03	Improve stream habitat quality, where needed, through improvement projects.	
		Develop structure and non-structure projects to increase cover and bank stability with emphasis on Morse, Patterson, and Big Creeks.	
Range:	D01	Emphasize improved distribution of livestock in development of AMP's and. range projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in Appendix B.
	D01	Coordinate management with adjacent BLM allotments.	
	D07	Assign high priority for administration on the Flat Iron S&G Allotment.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 386 acres of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production.	Complete stand inventory by year 1990.
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil and Water inventories and develop corresponding plans.	Complete Order III Inventories by 1995.
		Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities concentrating on Allotment Management-Plans and any future timber, minerals, or hydro projects.	

	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	By 2005, complete approximately 43 acres of watershed improvement needs within Cow Creek; 36 acres within Morse Creek; 32 acres within Patterson Creek; 17 acres within Big Creek and 8 acres within Big Gulch.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	Secure instream flow determinations for Morse, Patterson, and Big Creeks by 1996.
	F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be Patterson Creek. Emphasis for soil productivity monitoring will be within the Park Fork, Timber Creek, Trail Camp and Big Gulch drainages within the Flat Iron S&G Allotment.	
Minerals:	G05 G06	Administer areas with producing sites and known reserves with consideration of ongoing and potential mineral activities. Discourage investment programs for other resource uses in these locations which may be in conflict with mineral development. Evaluate the possibility of losing investments before significant non-metal-related public or private investments are made or near areas where mineral activities can be expected in the foreseeable future.	

		Avoid or minimize investments if the investments are expected to be lost, because of mineral activity, and benefits gained will not exceed investment costs.
Special Use (Non-Recreation)		
	J01 J03	Emphasize compliance of permit terms. Continue working on small hydro project applications in Patterson Creek.
Lands:	J06 J07	Locate, post and maintain boundaries.
		Emphasize Landline Location of exterior boundaries and inholdings (Allison Creek and Patterson Creek). Include DSR in Patterson Creek.
	J18	Obtain rights-of-way for public access.
		Emphasize Allison Creek, Patterson Creek, Little Morgan Creek and future timber access.
Protection:	P03 P09	By Cooperative Agreement, Salmon District BLM has primary responsibility for fire detection and suppression in the Cow Creek and Allison Creek drainages.
		Suppression activities will be in accordance with BLM policy.
	P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response.
		Surveillance may be an appropriate response on fires located above 8500' elevation.

MANAGEMENT AREA #21

Challis Creek

126,236 Acres

The Challis Creek Management Area lies immediately north and west of the town of Challis. Primary access is provided by the Garden Creek, Challis Creek and Morgan Creek Roads which originate from Highway 93 along the Salmon River.

The area is dissected by numerous drainages flowing into Panther Creek, Silver Creek, Camas Creek, Morgan Creek, Challis Creek and Garden Creek. Elevations rise to 10,196 feet on East Twin Peak. The topography ranges from gentle slopes of benches and bottomlands to near vertical headwalls in cirque basins. Much of the high country above 7,000 feet has been glaciated, with lakes formed in the glacial cirque basins. This high country is typical of alpine glaciated country.

Vegetation varies by elevation and aspect with open sagebrush/grass areas, heavy stands of Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine and subalpine fir; subalpine meadows and riparian communities around lakes, springs and streams. The area is classified in the sagebrush steppe, grand fir/Douglas-fir and western spruce/fir ecosystems.

Current uses includes livestock grazing, timber harvest, mining activity and a variety of recreation activities such as hunting, fishing, backpacking and horseback riding. The area is very popular as a deer and elk hunting area.

The area provides habitat for elk, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, black bear and mountain lion. Resident coldwater and anadromous fisheries are also present.

Desired Future Conditions - The management area will provide a mix of resource activities and opportunities primarily within the resources of timber, range, wildlife, minerals, and dispersed recreation.

MANAGEMENT AREA #21 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize timber production, range administration and maintenance of water quality.

Recreation	Provide for a wide variety of outdoor recreation experiences; emphasize dispersed recreation and maintain or improve existing developed sites at reduced service level.
Wildlife & Fish	Direct habitat management toward big game and upland game birds. Improve wildlife habitat productivity through improvement projects and coordination with other resources.
Range	Provide a level of management on allotments that will maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution. Provide for increases in permitted livestock use as conditions allow.
Timber	Emphasize the management of the most productive and accessible Forest lands for timber production.
Soil and Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	State Outfitter/Guide areas will be maintained.	
		The Morgan Creek drainage will not be opened to commercial outfitter/ guide activities.	
	A02	Develop Trail Management Plan.	
	A05 A06	Reconstruct/construct Twin Peaks trailhead.	By 1992.
		Develop site plan for Mosquito Flat Reservoir campground and related facilities.	By 1987.
	A12	Coordinate with Salmon NF on proposed National Recreation Trail from Morgan Creek Summit to Iron Creek Lakes.	
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Continue support for experimental plant material program on Jeffs Flat.	
	C01	Complete wildlife habitat inventory.	By 1995.
	C01	As vehicle/wildlife conflicts arise, resolve them.	
	C01	Coordinate with range/timber Range Experimental Stewardship program and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game on elk, bighorn sheep, and mule deer seasonal ranges, including security cover and riparian habitats.	
	C01	Cooperate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game,and other agencies on re-establishing steelhead in Morgan Creek and on any plans to introduce steelhead trout in Challis Creek.	

	C01	Inventory stream and lake habitat to identify problem areas, resource potential, and future projects.	By 1990.
	C02 C03	Improve stream habitat quality, where needed, through improvement projects. Emphasize projects to improve streambank stability and cover.	
	C02 C03	Improve the quality of big-game and upland game bird habitat. Emphasize aspen rejuvenation, burning, fencing, and water development.	
Range:	D01	Emphasize improved livestock distribution of livestock in development of AMP's and range projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and output, as shown in Appendix B.
	D07	Emphasize administration on the Morgan Creek and Garden Creek Allotments.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 7,542 acres of Douglas-fir and 7,002 acres of lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production.	Complete timber inventory by year 1990.
	E04	Fence tree plantations.	Build and maintain plantation fences at time of planting until establishment, beginning in 1987.
	E06	Manage for fuelwood harvesting. Allow additional road access.	
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil and Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil Resource and Water Resource Inventories are a high priority. Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities, concentrating on future timber sales, vegetation manipulations, and mineral activity.	Complete Order III Inventories by 1995.

	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	By 1995, complete approximately 105 acres of watershed improvements needs within Morgan Creek and 80 acres within Challis Creek drainages.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	Secure instream flow determinations for Morgan Creek and Challis Creek by 1996.
	F09	Monitor water quality to meet State standards. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on Morgan Creek, Challis Creek, and Mill Creek.	
Special Use (Non-Recreation)			
	J01	Emphasize compliance of permit terms. Place emphasis on all special use dams.	Work with Salmon NF to close water transmission line from Otter Creek by 1986.
Lands:	J10	Eliminate encroachments.	Work with landowners to move fences on line at Van Horn, Mill, Sawmill and Morgan Creeks, by 1995.
	J13	Complete Small Tract Act Exchange.	Complete Morgan Creek Tract by 1986.
	J18	Ensure public access to National Forest Service lands. Obtain rights-of-way roads - Alder Creek and Annie Rooney (in connection with J13).	
Protection:	P02	Direct fire prevention efforts toward elimination of unattanded campfires. Extend prevention contacts into the hunting season when fire danger warrants.	
	P02	Emphasize public contacts in prevention activities, especially during high use periods.	

P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response. Consider timber values in fire suppression.
P11 P12	Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.

MANAGEMENT AREA #22

SAWMILL CANYON

64,265 Acres

The Sawmill Canyon Management Area is centrally located on the southwestern slopes of the Lemhi Mountain Range. It is the largest easterly flowing drainage in the range, with the ridge forming a common boundary with the Salmon and Targhee National Forests. The area is accessed by Highway 22 from the Little Lost River or Pahsimeroi Valley.

This unit encompasses the headwaters of the Little Lost River. Elevations range from 6,800 feet to over 10,800 feet. The high country is typical of alpine glaciated country. Glacial cirque basins and lakes are found in the surrounding ridges, giving way to gentle timbered or sagebrush and grass slopes adjacent to the River. Predominant vegetation includes sagebrush and grass communities, lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, and subalpine, and mountain mahogany. The area is classified as a sagebrush steppe and western spruce/fir ecosystem.

Current use includes livestock grazing, mining, timber harvest, big game hunting, fishing and backpacking.

Elk and mule deer are the primary big game species inhabiting the area. Black bear, mountain goat, bighorn sheep and a small number of moose also frequent the area. Small game and non-game species are common.

Desired Future Conditions - The management area will provide a mix of resource activities and opportunities primarily within the resources of wildlife, range, timber, minerals and dispersed recreation.

MANAGEMENT AREA #22 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities, enhancement of wildlife habitat, timber production, and minerals activities.

Recreation	Provide for a wide spectrum of outdoor recreation activities. Protect and preserve cultural and historic sites or features.
Wildlife & Fish	Emphasize habitat management of big game and upland game birds. Improve wildlife habitat productivity through improvement projects and coordination with other resources. Emphasize maintaining or improving stream and lake habitat quality.
Range	Maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution. Provide for increases in permitted livestock use as conditions allow.
Timber	Manage suitable lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil and Water	Protect or improve soil productivity and water quality.
Lands	Resolve boundary conflicts with adjacent private lands.
Minerals	Allow exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources in coordination with other resources.
Facilities/Roads	Manage Fairview Guard Station according to the Challis National Forest Facilities Master Plan.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	Maintain the existing visual quality of the Timber Creek Campground.	
		Prohibit, where possible, road construction across face of mountains seen from Timber Creek Campground.	
	A01	Evaluate trail systems. Prepare trail transportation maintenance plan.	Complete trail transportation Plan by 1995.
	A01	Continue cooperative maintenance agreement with ORV organizations.	
	A01	Manage Sheep Mountain proposed N.R.A. according to Forest Standards & Guidelines in cooperation with the Targhee and Salmon NF's. Recommend 278 acres to be included.	
	A01 A06	When demand indicates, plan for additional campgrounds.	Construct a new campground by 2035. Provide a site with a capacity of 150 PAOTs or more.
	A02	Initiate trail condition survey.	Complete inventory by year 2000.
		Where feasible, utilize existing roads for trails.	
	A05 A12	Consider relocating trailhead facilities.	
	A07	Maintain Timber Creek Campground as a fee site.	
	A08	Evaluate the capacity and need for two big game outfitter and guide permits in Fish & Game herd Unit 51.	
	A12	Upgrade Mill Creek National Recreation Trail.	By year 2000.
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Maintain quality and use of MIS big-game and grouse summer forage areas, emphasizing complexes comprising	

	moist habitats. Protect moose and elk calving and grouse brood-rearing areas.	
C01	Provide for big-game security cover needs.	
C01	Allow for an increase in moose populations.	
C01	Update and refine wildlife inventories as needed.	
C01	Inventory fish habitat with emphasis on identifying problem areas and potentials. Priority of inventory tied to proposed activities in the area.	Complete by 1995.
C01	Improve stream habitat quality, where needed, through coordination with other resource projects.	
C01	Cooperate with Idaho Department of Fish and Game on fish stocking in lakes and streams as needed.	
G02 C03	Improve the quality of habitat for big-game and upland game birds.	
	Initiate improvements as shown in Forest Wildlife Action Plan.	
	Priority for nonstructure improvements will be given to aspen rejuvenation and sagebrush burning in key summer range or elk calving/breeding areas.	
	Emphasize the use of prescribed fire and water developments.	
	Maintain or improve quality and quantity of aspen in the ecosystem. Strive to maintain or increase aspen in the overstory composition by 10%. Manage to increase forbs in plant composition.	Balance age classes by 2010.

	C03	Develop project to improve streambank stability and cover to at least a good condition. Initiate improvements as shown in Forest Wildlife Action Plan.	
Range:	D01	Manage Mill Creek Allotment to improve forage composition of dry meadows.	Treat 850 acres of Wyethia by 1990.
	D01 D02	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMP's and projects.	Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in Appendix B.
		Evaluate feasibility of establishing sheep driveway in Sawmill Canyon.	Complete by 1986.
Timber:	E01	Manage an estimated 6,407 acres of Douglas-fir and 1,362 acres of lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commercial timber production. Construct roads for fuelwood harvest to reduce natural fuels.	
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update soil and water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil Resource and Water Resource Inventories are moderate priority. Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities within the Mill Creek C&H, future timber sales and mineral activities.	Complete Order III Inventories by 2000.
	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	By 1996, complete approximately 77 acres of watershed needs within Sawmill Canyon and 6 acres within Summerhouse Canyon.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	Secure instream flow determinations for the Little Lost River by 1996.

	F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be on the Little Lost River, Mill Creek and mineral activities. Soil productivity monitoring will be within the Squaw Creek and Cub Canyon of the Mill Creek C&H.	
Minerals:	G03 G04	Work with mining claim operators to maintain mining access roads to a standard that will protect resource values. Consider drainage, closures, and gating when treating roads.	
	G03 G04	Remove or otherwise dispose of unused equipment and/or buildings that are no longer needed for mining purposes.	
	G03/4	Provide special stipulations necessary to protect key wildlife habitat.	Restrict oil and gas exploration and development in big game areas during May and June. Restrict oil and gas exploration and development on key big game winter range, from December through March. Permit only limited surface occupancy by oil and gas exploration and development in other key big game habitats.
		Implement Sawmill Canyon Transportation Plan.	By 1990.
Special Use (Non-recreation)			
	J01	Eliminate unneeded special uses. Place Carlyle's special use permit under mining plans.	Accomplish by 1990.

Lands:	J06 J07	Locate unknown property lines.	Carlyle's DSRs by 1995. Private lands-2 HES's by 2000.
	J15	Acquire inholdings. HES-156 & 265. Acquire 156 for wildlife habitat and 265 for range habitat and general administration. Accomplish as opportunity arises through purchase or exchange.	
Protection:	P02	Direct fire prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires. Extend prevention contacts into hunting season, when fire danger warrants.	
	P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response. Consider timber values in suppressing fires.	
	P11 P12	Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.	

MANAGEMENT AREA #23

Furnace Creek

13,975 Acres

The Furnace Creek Management Area is located along the northern boundary of the Forest adjacent to the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and the Salmon National Forest. The area is roadless with the exception of the poorly maintained road along Camas Creek which forms this unit's western boundary. This road originates at Meyers Cove.

The topography ranges from gentle slopes of benches and bottomlands to near vertical headwalls in cirque basins. The Furnace Creek watershed is entirely within and comprises the majority of this Management Area. Elevations rise in excess of 9,000 feet.

Vegetation consists of extensive stands of Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, Englemann spruce, and subalpine fir. Small stands of quaking aspen are also present. The timber has suffered from an extensive pest epidemic.

Curl-leaf mountain mahogany, sagebrush and benchgrass exist on drier sites. Extensive riparian/wet meadow areas are present within the unit. The ecosystem is classified as western spruce/fir and grand fir/Douglas-fir.

Current use consists primarily of hunting and some fishing. Elk hunting is popular in this unit.

The area supports elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, black bear and anadromous fisheries.

Desired Future Conditions - The management area will remain essentially undeveloped.

MANAGEMENT AREA #23 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize enhancement of wildlife habitat and maintenance of water quality.

Recreation	Manage for dispersed recreation.
Wildlife & Fish	Emphasize habitat management of big game. Maintain wildlife habitat capability through cooperation and coordination with other resources and agencies.
Range	Coordinate management with Salmon National Forest.
Timber	No commercial entry is scheduled during the planning period.
Soil and Water	Maintain or improve water quality and soil productivity.
Minerals	Exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources will be coordinated with other resources.
Lands:	Consolidate ownership or acquire rights-of-way.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	Allow for Outfitter/Guide camps to deviate from Forest O/G policy on a case-by-case basis.	
	A10 A12	Improve/maintain Camas Creek Trail.	By 1991.
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Coordinate with Soil and Water on resolving road associated problems in Camas Creek.	
	C01	Inventory stream habitat with emphasis on Camas Creek.	Complete by 1990.
Range:	D01	Coordinate grazing activities with Salmon National Forest.	
		Do not allow grazing in Upper Furnace Creek, or in Camas Creek above junction with Furnace Creek.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 1781 acres of Douglas-fir as suitable lands for commerical timber production.	
Watershed:	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil and Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil Resource and Water Resource Inventories are a a high priority.	Complete Order III Inventories by 1995.
		Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities and vegetation manipulations.	
	F03 F08	Complete identified watershed improvement projects and provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed.	
		Close and/or obliterate Camas Creek Road if private lands are acquired.	By 1995.
Lands:	J06 J07	Locate inholding boundary.	

		Locate corners and post boundary of HES 499. See Forest Landline Location Plan.	
	J10	Obtain trail right-of-way across HES 499, subject to acquiring private land or relocating trail.	
	J13	Consolidate Forest Service ownership.	
		Acquire the remainder of HES 499 by exchange or purchase as opportunity arises.	
Protection:	P01	Evaluate the area for the development of a fire management plan that would allow the use of unplanned ignitions.	Evaluate by 1996.

MANAGEMENT AREA #24

Corridors

9,191 Acres

The Corridors Management Area is composed of several established road access routes that are bounded on both sides by one of following: the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the Borah Peak proposed wilderness or the Pioneers proposed wilderness areas. The primary travel routes are: Sleeping Deer Road into Parker Mountain, Fly Creek Point and South Fork Trailheads; Beaver-Loon Creek Road into Loon Creek, Diamond D Ranch, Lost Packer Mine, Pinyon Peak, and Feltham Creek Point; Boundary Creek Road, which accesses the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River; Pistol Creek Road into Pistol Rock and Trapper Mountain; the Wildhorse Creek Road into the Wildhorse Mine. There are also numerous short spur roads which access the wilderness areas or branch from the primary routes listed above. Most of these spurs are associated with past or present mining activities.

The Corridors consist of road surfaces or other physically disturbed land surfaces with a modest buffer zone adjacent to the wilderness. The primary uses of these lands are providing recreational access to the Wilderness/ proposed wilderness, or access into existing mines. They are also used by motoring recreationists to access and view highly scenic areas of the Forest, and they provide an opportunity to drive to the border of wilderness.

Desired Future Conditions - The management area will remain essentially unchanged. The roads will remain open and provide access to the mines or Wilderness/proposed wilderness.

MANAGEMENT AREA #24 - WILDERNESS CORRIDORS

Management will emphasize recreation opportunities related to wilderness access.

Recreation	Leave corridors into Wilderness as nearly natural as possible, allowing for campground and trailhead development and management. Protect cultural and historic sites. Provide a near-wilderness experience.
Wildlife and Fish	Manage fish and wildlife habitat to complement outdoor recreation.
Range	Manage range to complement outdoor recreation.
Timber	Allow for firewood gathering for camping use. Intensive timber management will not be practiced.
Soil and Water	Ensure protection of soil and water resources.
Lands	Emphasize public access to wilderness and resolve boundary conflicts.
Minerals	Manage to complement corridor management area objectives as near as possible.
Facilities	Manage roads for sedan access during the summer season.
Protection	Make an appropriate suppression response on all wildfires.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:			
	A01	Manage for ROS class semi-primitive motorized.	
		Manage for visual quality objectives.	
		Rehabilitate or mitigate unacceptable conditions.	
		Plan and evaluate needed facilities.	By 1990.
	A02	Inventory existing and proposed trailhead locations and conditions.	
	A03	Complete cultural resource inventory on administrative sites in the area.	
	A05	Bring condition of developed recreation sites up to condition class 1 or 2.	By 1995.
		Priorities for funding will be water, sanitation, health, and safety needs, and user convenience.	
		Replace substandard facilities.	
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Manage riparian areas as specified in Forest-wide standards and guidelines.	
	C02	Allow for fish habitat improvement.	
Range:			
	D05	Minimize visual impacts of all structural improvements.	
		Wilderness standards for range improvements will be used as a guideline.	
	D07	Range use is secondary to recreation activities.	

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Timber:			
	E02	Firewood gathered for camping use will be the only permitted use of fuelwood and will be limited to dead or down materials.	
		There will be limited issuance of fee permits to private inholders in Loon Creek corridor.	
Soil and Water:			
	F01	Conduct inventories and plans.	
	F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices.	
		Monitoring will be done in response to other resource activities.	
Minerals:			
	G03	Integrate the exploration and development of mineral and energy resources with the use and protection of other resource values.	
		Require a high level of mitigation and rehabilitation of mineral activities in operating plans.	
		To protect other resource values as identified in the Central Idaho Wilderness Act, common variety mineral materials will not be excavated for use in other Management Areas.	
Lands:			
	J01	Administer existing permits and emphasize compliance to protect health and safety, and prevent resource damage.	
	J02	Acquire needed rights-of-way which will provide public access to wilderness areas. Follow the priorities listed in the Land Acquisition Plan.	

	J04	Obtain needed withdrawals at developed sites.	Acquire withdrawals on Loon Creek Guard Station, Loon Creek airfield, Tin Cup campground, Dagger Falls campground and Boundary campground Complex.
	J13	Acquire private land within the corridors, when the opportunity arises.	
Facilities:			
	L05	Reconstruct and maintain roads to service level 3.	
Protection:			
	P01 P09	Fire management activities in the corridors will be compatible with fire management activities in the adjoining areas.	

MANAGEMENT AREA #25

Antelope Creek

94,249 Acres

The Antelope Creek Management Area forms a portion of the Pioneer Mountains directly west of the town of Arco. It comprises the headwaters of Antelope Creek and most of its tributaries. The western ridge forms a common boundary with the Sawtooth National Forest. Access is provided by roads branching from country roads originating from Highway 93 in the Big Lost River Valley.

The topography includes narrow mountain canyons with steep walls, to broad expanses of sagebrush flats at lower elevations. At higher elevations, there are cirque headwalls with vertical rock cliffs and large talus slopes, and under some of the granite peaks, there are cirque basins with small lakes and meadows. Sagebrush/grass communities with scattered stands of Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and Englemann spruce occupy the lower elevations. Alpine vegetation occurs mostly in and around cirque basins at higher elevations with scattered patches of subalpine fir or whitebark pine. The area is classified as western spruce/fir forest and sagebrush steppe ecosystems.

Current uses include livestock grazing, mineral and gas exploration, mining, timber harvesting, and dispersed recreation activities such as hunting, fishing, snowmobiling and hiking.

The diversity of vegetation provides habitat for elk, mule deer, pronghorn antelope and a wide variety of non-game species. There are also numerous streams which provide native fisheries.

Desired Future Conditions - Maintain the varied vegetational diversity and quality, providing good wildlife and fisheries habitat and a wide spectrum of dispersed recreation opportunities.

MANAGEMENT AREA #25 - MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Management will emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities, enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, minerals activities and range administration.

Recreation	Emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities. Protect and preserve unique, geological, cultural, and historic sites or features.
Wildlife & Fish	Emphasize the habitat management of big game and upland game birds. Improve wildlife habitat productivity through improvement projects and coordination with other resources. Manage to maintain and improve stream and lake habitat quality.
Range	Maintain suitable range in satisfactory condition and improve the condition of suitable range that is in less than satisfactory condition. Improve livestock distribution. Provide for increases in permitted livestock use as conditions allow.
Timber	Manage suitable Forest lands for timber production. Emphasize management of the most productive and accessible stands.
Soil and Water	Protect or improve soil productivity and water quality.
Lands	Resolve boundary conflicts with adjacent private land. Provide public access to National Forest System lands.
Minerals	Allow exploration, location, leasing and development of energy and non-energy mineral resources in coordination with other resources.
Facilities	Construct, maintain and manage facilities to meet the needs of resource management activities.

PRACTICES	MIH CODE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDES
Recreation:	A01	Maintain the existing visual quality of the seen area adjacent to the Iron Bog Road and campground. Maintain existing ORV closures.	
		Surface-disturbing activities will meet VQO's of the area.	
		Evaluate need to close Smiley Meadows to motorized vehicles.	Complete evaluation by 1995.
	A05	Reconstruct Iron Bog Campground as a fee site.	Complete by 1989.
		Rehabilitate Iron Bog Lake/ Fishpole Lakes Trailhead. One site is to accommodate both trails.	Complete by 2000 or sooner if demand warrants.
		Relocate sections of Trail Creek Trail.	Complete by 1999.
	A08	Preserve/protect Iron Bog Research Natural Area.	
		If needed, construct fence around Iron Bog Research Natural Area.	
Wildlife and Fish:			
	C01	Improve quality and use of big-game winter range and other critical habitat; emphasize complexes comprising moist habitats.	
		Sage Grouse Workshop Guidelines should be used as a guideline.	
	C01	Emphasize coordination with range management to improve riparian areas.	
	C01	Inventory fish habitat with emphasis on identifying existing and potential problem areas.	

		First priority for fish habitat inventory will be given to Cherry Creek and Leadbelt. Other priorities of inventory tied to proposed activities in area and riparian condition.
	C01	Cooperate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game on fish stocking in lakes and streams as needed.
	C01	Inventory wildlife habitats with emphasis on riparian areas and aspen.
		Prioritize mitigation/ enhancement needs for Cherry, Leadbelt, and Bear Creek.
	C02 C03	Improve the quality of big-game and upland game bird habitat.
		Initiate improvements as shown in Forest Wildlife Action Plan.
		Emphasize the use of prescribed fire and aspen treatment.
		Manage to increase the composition of forbs.
	C02 C03	Improve stream habitat quality, where needed, through coordination with other resource projects.
		Develop projects to improve streambank stability and cover to a good conditions. Place boulders in Antelope Creek to increase pool/riffle ratio.
Range:	D01	Evaluate existing allotment management plans.

		Determine grazing capacity in relationship to management objectives and make necessary adjustment on Leadbelt, Cherry Creek and Antelope allotments.	
	D01	Emphasize improved livestock distribution in development of AMP's and projects.	
		Evaluate larkspur problem during revision of Leadbelt, Cherry Creek and Antelope Allotment Plans.	
		Evaluate need for sheep driveway from Fish Creek Summit to Antelope Pass.	Complete evaluation by 1990. Administer allotments according to FRES strategy and outputs, as shown in Appendix B.
	D05	Construct range improvement to facilitate proper use of the range resource.	By 1990.
		Evaluate need for livestock bridge across Trail Creek sheep driveway.	By 1990.
		Eliminate wildhorse territory as outlined in the BLM Plan for Big Lost-Mackay Area.	
Timber:	E00	Manage an estimated 500 acres of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine as suitable lands for commerical timber production.	Construct fuelwood roads to allow the gathering of natural fuels.
		Evaluate fuelwood potential in Cold Springs Canyon. If feasible, secure right-of-way in canyon.	Evaluate by 1987.
Soil and Watershed:			
	F01 F02	Conduct and update Soil & Water inventories and develop corresponding plans. Order III Soil Resource and Water Resource Inventories are a moderate priority.	Complete Order III Inventories by 2005.

		Provide needed input to resource-disturbing activities concentrating on future mineral activities, concentrating on future mineral activities and range activities within the Cherry Creek and Leadbelt C&H allotments.	
	F03 F08	Provide maintenance to improvement structures as needed. Maintain Burnt Hollow watershed structures.	Complete approximately 58 acres of watershed improvement needs within Antelope Creek by 2005.
	F07	Annually, update and file on water developments; secure instream flows of perennial streams for nonconsumptive use.	Secure instream flow determinations for Cherry Creek, Antelope Creek and Leadbelt Creek by 2005.
	F09	Monitor water quality and soil productivity to meet State standards and Best Management Practices. Emphasis for water quality monitoring will be the Antelope, Leadbelt, and Cherry Creeks. Emphasis for soil productivity monitoring will be within Cherry Creek for the Cherry Creek C&H and main Leadbelt for the Leadbelt C&H.	
Minerals:			
	G03 G04	Provide special stipulations necessary to protect key wildlife habitat.	
	G05 G06	Administer areas with producing sites and known reserves with consideration of on-going and potential mineral activities. Evaluate the possibility of losing investments before significant non-mineral-related public or private investments are made in or near areas where mineral activities can be expected in the foreseeable future.	

		Leadbelt and Dry Creek drainages are highly mineralized. They have known and potential mineral reserves, past mineral development, and potential for future development. Discourage investment programs for other resource uses in these locations which may be in conflict with mineral development. Avoid or minimize investments if the investments are expected to be lost because of mineral activity, and benefits gained will not exceed investment costs.	
Lands:	J06	Locate and post boundaries between private and other government lands.	Dry Fork by 1995.
	J18	Obtain needed road and trail rights-of-way. See Forest Rights-of-Way Plan for Roads - 40135, 40137, 40580; Trail - 4049. Dry Fork	
Protection:	P02	Direct fire prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended camp fires. Extend prevention contacts into hunting season, when fire danger warrants.	
	P08	Ensure that each wildfire receives an appropriate response. Fire suppression in the Iron Bog Research Natural Area will be in accordance with FSM 4063.	
	P11 P12	Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.	

E. Forest Action Schedules

The Forest Action Schedule consists of scheduled proposed and probable management practices occurring in each management area. The Schedule starts in year 1986 and runs through 2005. "Proposed Management Practices" are interpreted to include the practices (i.e., management activities) which are planned for implementation in the first decade of the Plan. "Probable Management Practices" are those planned for implementation in the second decade. The Action Schedules were developed from many existing resource action plans which were adapted to meet the emphasis of the overall Plan and specific management area direction.

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #1 - FRANK CHURCH--RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Indian Creek Launch Ramp										60			
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Pistol Creek Bridge			X										
Rock Creek Bridge				X									
Middle Fork Trail				10									
Rapid River Trail					3								
Knapp Creek/Loon Cr. Trail 1/						6.5							
Pioneer Creek Trail							3						
Camas Creek Trail 2/								1					
Warm Springs Creek Bridge				X									
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	575	560	550	575	560	560	580	550	575	560	5650
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											20
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning							160			160			750
Other													
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning						50							50
Noxious Weed Control			7	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const							2					1	2
Other													

1/ Trail is partially in Management Area #3.
2/ Trail is partially in Management Area #23.

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #2 - SEAFOAM

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Josephus Lake CG & Trailhead						70							
Rapid River Trailhead									15				
Indian Springs Trailhead										15			
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Structural	# Structures	C03									2		1
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning											50		100
Other													
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning													
Noxious Weed Control													
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const													
Other													

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #3 - MARSH CREEK

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Knapp Creek Trailhead									25				
Beaver Creek Campground				80									
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Knapp Cr./Loon Cr. Trail 1/						2.5							
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Marsh Creek							35						
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02	2		2		2		2		2		10
Structural	# Structures	C03	1		3		2						4
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning									150				150
Other									30				30
Structural	# Structures	C03	1								1	1	2
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning													
Noxious Weed Control													
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const												3	2
Other													

1/ Trail is partially in Management Area #1.

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #4 - VALLEY CREEK

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Basin Butte Trailhead											15		
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02		2		2		2					5
Structural	# Structures	C03			2				2				2
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning								140					140
Other								10					10
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning													
Noxious Weed Control													
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const												2	2
Other													

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #5 - BASIN CREEK

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Basin Creek Drainage								141	142				
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02			2		2						4
Structural	# Structures	C03					4						4
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning											100		100
Other											20		40
Structural	# Structures	C03					1					1	2
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning													
Noxious Weed Control								5	5				
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const				1		1							2
Other						2							

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #6 - YANKEE FORK

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Custer Mus. & Yankee Fork Dredge							150						
West Fork Y.F. C.G.& Trailhead										70			
Pole Flat Campground												80	
Bonanza Campground								210					
Eleven Mile Cr. Trailhead										15			
Makay Creek Trailhead											15		
CCC Camp						50							
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
West Fork Y.F. Trail											2		
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Yankee Fork Drainage					137								
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02		3		3		2			2		10
Structural	# Structures	C03			2						3		5
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning						150						200	350
Other						20						20	65
Structural	# Structures	C03		1		2		1		2		1	5
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning													
Noxious Weed Control													
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const						2	2				2		4
Other													

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #7 - EAST FORK

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Trailhead													1
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Herd Creek							45						
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02	3		2			3					5
Structural	# Structures	C03									2		4
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning					260								260
Other					20								30
Structural	# Structures	C03	1	1			1			1	1		5
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning			150	150	150	150	150	150		150	150	150	600
Noxious Weed Control			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const									4			2	4
Other			6	4				2					3

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #8 - THOMPSON CREEK

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02								2		1	3
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning				110									150
Other				10									20
Structural	# Structures	C03				1			1				2
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning													
Noxious Weed Control													
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const							2			2			3
Other				2						1			

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #9 - SQUAW CREEK

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Trailhead													1
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Squaw Creek Drainage						147							
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02		2					1				3
Structural	# Structures	C03					2						3
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning			190										250
Other			40										40
Structural	# Structures	C03			1			1					2
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning				150					150				150
Noxious Weed Control			3	3	3	3							
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const					4					4			6
Other				2									2

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #10 - BAYHORSE

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Little Bayhorse Lake Campground					60								
Broad Canyon Trailhead					40								
Trailhead													1
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Bayhorse							71						
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning							50						50
Other							20						20
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning													
Noxious Weed Control													
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const								3			2		3
Other													

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #11 - PIONEERS

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Wildhorse Campground								90					
Iron Bog Trailhead								40					
Kane Creek Trailhead								20					
Hunter Creek Trailhead								15					
Fall Creek Trailhead										15			
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Falls Creek Trail									6				
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	500
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Copper Basin										91			
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02	3			2			4		2	3	12
Structural	# Structures	C03		10		10		10		10		10	50
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning			390	240					140				500
Other			60	60					60				180
Structural	# Structures	C03		1	1	2		2		2		2	8
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning			200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2000
Noxious Weed Control			20	20	20	15	15	15	10	10	10	10	100
Other			300	200	500	200	200	400	200	350	750	350	2000
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const			6	4		6	4		5	8	2	6	25
Other			4	4	2		40	42	44	46	42	40	410

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #12 - ARCO HILL

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12											
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning						200							225
Other			1	1									
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning			50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	400
Noxious Weed Control			15	15	15	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	100
Other			100	100	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	600
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const			2	1	1	2		2	1			1	8
Other			5	3		40	40	44	6			41	204

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #13 - GARDEN CREEK

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning							90						50
Other							10						20
Structural	# Structures	C03			1				1		1		2
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning													
Noxious Weed Control													
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const			2						2	2	2	2	2
Other					2								2

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #14 - SOUTH LEMHI

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12											
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02			2		3			2			5
Structural	# Structures	C03						1					1
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning							340						340
Other							30						40
Structural	# Structures	C03	1	1		2		1		2			7
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning							25	25	25		25		150
Noxious Weed Control			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const													
Other						1	1		4		2		4

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #15 - SOUTH LOST RIVER

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12											30
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning					200					200			400
Other					20					20			30
Structural	# Structures	C03		1			2		2		1	1	6
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning			25	25	25						25	25	200
Noxious Weed Control			8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	2	2	10
Other				200			600					200	1000
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const				4		6					4		8
Other					46	43	48			40	50	41	200

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #16 - BORAH PEAK

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Mt. Borah VIS			100										
Mt. Borah Trailhead												15	
Upper Pahsimeroi Trailhead (2)												30	
Hunter Creek Trailhead								15					
Fall Creek Trailhead										15			
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Falls Creek Trail									6				
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	20	12	12	12	20	12	12	20	12	20	170
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03										142	
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02								2		2	3
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning								50		50			75
Other								10		20			30
Structural	# Structures	C03		1	1		1		1	1		1	3
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning				100	10	10				15	50		200
Noxious Weed Control			15	15	10	10	8	8	8	7	7	7	60
Other			50			1000							500
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const			3	3	7	2	1		1	1	3	1	21
Other			10	9	11			5	1	1	1		30

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #17 - PAHSIMEROI MOUNTAINS

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12											
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Structural	# Structures	C03				2		2					3
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning									160				160
Other									10				20
Structural	# Structures	C03			1		1		1				3
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning			210	210	210	210	210	210	10	10	10	10	1100
Noxious Weed Control			12	12	12	7	6	3	1				
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const			2	3									4
Other			5	5	7	6					1	8	18

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #18 - MACKAY FRONT

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12											
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02		2							2		2
Structural	# Structures	C03									3		3
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning								150				190	400
Other								20				20	40
Structural	# Structures	C03		1		1	1	1	1		2		5
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning			50	50	50	50					200	200	400
Noxious Weed Control			12	12	12	10	10	10	10	8	4	4	35
Other			200	200	200	400		150		200	200	200	1000
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const			4	2	4		6	8	4		4		15
Other			2		2	4	44	80		82	2	60	205

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #19 - NORTH PAHSIMEROI

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12											
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning				170						140			300
Other				10						10			20
Structural	# Structures	C03	1				1		1		2		5
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning			50	20	10	40	50	40	40	40	40	40	300
Noxious Weed Control			55	55	50	50	50	30					30
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const				4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
Other					1	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	70

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #20 - NORTH LEMHI

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Big Creek Campground											50		
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Morse Cr/Patterson Trail										4			
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12		25	40	25		25		65		25	200
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02						3		3			4
Structural	# Structures	C03							1				1
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning						250					250		500
Other						20					20		60
Structural	# Structures	C03	1	1		2			2		1	1	8
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning			20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
Noxious Weed Control			20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const				2	3	3	2	2					3
Other				1	2	10				1			12

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #21 - CHALLIS CREEK

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Twin Peaks Trailhead									15				
Mosquito Flat C.G.& Picnic Site				80									
Morgan Creek Summit Trailhead												15	
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Eddy Basin Loop					2.5	2.5							
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	52		52		52		52		52		300
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03									203		
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02	2	1			2					3	6
Structural	# Structures	C03	1				2						3
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning					190							190	380
Other					20							20	40
Structural	# Structures	C03			1		2	2		1		1	5
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning			40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	400
Noxious Weed Control			40	40	40	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const			3	2		4	4		2	2	2		10
Other									1	1	1	1	6

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #22 - SAWMILL

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Mill Creek C.G. & Trailhead											50		
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Snowbank Trail										2			
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Sawmill Canyon										83			
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02					1						1
Structural	# Structures	C03			3								3
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning											250		250
Other											40		60
Structural	# Structures	C03	2		1		1		1				2
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning						200					200		400
Noxious Weed Control			5	5	5	10	10	5	4	4	4	4	30
Other			400	400			50						400
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const			1						5			5	15
Other							40	40		40			120

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #23 - FURNACE CREEK

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Camas Creek Trail 1/								1					
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	9		9		9		9		9		50
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning										60			
Other													
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning													
Noxious Weed Control													
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const													
Other													

1/ This trail is partially in Management Area #1.

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #24 - CORRIDORS

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Dagger Falls Campground								45		90			
Boundary Creek Campground													
Boundary Creek Trailhead											30		
Boundary Creek Launch Site												110	
Sleeping Deer Trailhead							15						
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12											
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Structural	# Structures	C03	1										
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning													
Other													
Structural	# Structures	C03											
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning													
Noxious Weed Control													
Other													
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const													
Other													

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE

MANAGEMENT AREA #25 - ANTELOPE CREEK

ACTIVITY/IMPROVEMENT	UNIT OF MEASURE	MIH CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	SECOND DECADE TOTAL 1996-2005
Recreation Site Reconst/Const	PAOT	A05/A06											
Iron Bog Campground			105										
Trail Reconst/Const	Miles	A10/A11											
Iron Bog Lake Trail												1	
Fishpole Lake Trail												2	
Trail Maintenance	Miles	A12	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	70
Watershed Improvement	Acres	F03											
Fish Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02			2	1			1	1	2	1	4
Structural	# Structures	C03	7						7				15
Wildlife Habitat Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	C02											
Burning								170	130				350
Other								30	30				100
Structural	# Structures	C03	1		2			1		1	1	1	5
Range Improvement													
Non-structural	Acres	D03											
Burning					200					200			600
Noxious Weed Control			10	10	10	10	8	8	8	6	6	5	45
Other					200				200				400
Structural	# Structures	D05											
Fence Reconst/Const					4	2				4			8
Other						2		60	60	60	1	60	120

TEN YEAR TIMBER SALE ACTION PLAN

F.Y.	Sale Name	Mgmt. Area	Location	Acres 1/	Volume MBF 1/	Rd. Const.	Rd. Reconst.	Probable Harvest Methods by Forest Type
86	Swamp Creek	#3	Sec. 26 & 27, T12N, R11E	100	500	--	.8	Clearcut Lodgepole
	Asher Face	#3	Sec. 12 T12N, R11E	100	250	--	--	DF Shelterwood seed cut
	Squib	#11	Sec. 22 & 23, T7N, R18E	180	600	--	.7	LP Clearcut
								DF Shelterwood seed cut
	U. North Fork	#11	Sec. 20 & 21, T7N, R18E	250	700	1.5	--	LP Clearcuts
								DF Shelterwood seed cut
	Annie Rooney	#21	Sec. 19 & 20, T17N, R19E					
			Sec. 24 T17N, R18E	150	900	.5	2.5	DF Shelterwood seed cut
87	Knapp Creek	#3	Sec. 2 & 3, T12N, R12E	200	1,000	1.5	--	DF Shelterwood seed cut
	Buck #1	#15	Sec. 25 T8N, R26E	160	700	2/	2/	DF Shelterwood seed cut
	Two Draws	#21	Sec. 16,26,27 T16N, R18E	180	500	1.0	1.0	DF Shelterwood seed cut
	Sagebrush	#22	Sec. 29 T13N, R26E	100	300	--	--	DF Shelterwood seed cut
	Rankin	#6	Sec. 36 T12N, R14E	200	1,000	.8	1.2	DF Shelterwood seed cut
	Buck #2	#15		200	1,000	2/	2/	DF Shelterwood seed cut
	Water Trough	#17	Sec. 28 & 29, T11N, R22E	230	1,000	.5	1.0	DF Shelterwood seed cut
89	Blind Creek	#6		165	1,000	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood seed cut
	Buck #3	#15		175	1,000	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood seed cut
	Sawmill	#21		165	1,000	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood seed cut
90	U. Squaw Creek	#9		150	1,000	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
	Buck #4	#15		155	1,000	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
	Lick Trail	#21		150	700	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
91		#9		140	1,000	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
		#15		140	1,000	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
		#21		150	1,000	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
								LP Clearcut & seed tree
92		#6		140	1,000	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
		#21		150	1,000	0.5	--	LP Clearcut & seed tree
		#22		140	700	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood removal cut
93		#6		190	800	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
		#13		190	800	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
		#22		175	1,000	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood removal
94		#9		150	800	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood seed cut
		#21		165	700	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
		#22		165	800	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
95		#3		150	1,000	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
		#11		75	250	0.5	--	LP Clearcut
		#21		150	800	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
		#22		80	500	0.5	--	DF Shelterwood
TOTAL				5,500	2,700			
Yearly (86-95)	Small Sale	#3) #21) #11)		100	300	--	--	LP Clearcut
Pre-commercial Thinning (86-95)		None Specified		69/yr	--	--	--	Thinning
1996 through 2005		#3		450				DF Shelterwood removal
		#4		300				DF Shelterwood
		#6		695				DF Shelterwood removal
		#6		472				DF Shelterwood
		#9		440				DF Shelterwood removal
		#11		215				DF Shelterwood removal
		#13		190				DF Shelterwood removal
		#14		300				DF Shelterwood
		#15		830				DF Shelterwood removal
		#16		300				DF Shelterwood
		#17		230				DF Shelterwood removal
		#17		300				DF Shelterwood
		#18		200				DF Shelterwood
		#21		1,035				DF Shelterwood removal
		#21		600				DF Shelterwood
		#22		345				DF Shelterwood removal
		#22		200				DF Shelterwood
		#25		500				DF Shelterwood
TOTAL				7,602	4,000 per yr, 0.9 per yr, 1.1 per yr			

1/ Acres displayed are suitable timberlands . Acres and volumes were calculated in FORPLAN with minor adjustments made to the final results. These acres and volumes are estimates for planning purposes and may change as an environmental analysis is conducted for each sale. These changes should not be significant and will not change the intent of the Plan. The timber sale program will be monitored by the Forest (see Monitoring and Evaluation Program, Item EO6 in Timber).

2/ Total of 5.0 mi. reconstruction and 2.5 mi. of new construction will access Buck and Bird Canyons. An additional 3.0 mi. of new construction and 1.5 mi. of reconstruction will access a total of 7.0 MMBF.

PLANNED TRANSPORTATION RECONSTRUCTION
OF
ARTERIAL, COLLECTOR, AND LOCAL ROADS

This list indicates the general priority of reconstruction projects. Costs are approximate and are included to show the funding necessary to accomplish the reconstruction needs. Some roads may be segmented and work may be performed in phases by both force account and contract. Some priorities may be changed, especially if there are changes in budget from that requested in the plan. Recreation road projects have been included.

A complete listing of road reconstruction needs is on file at the Supervisor's Office. Some priorities may be shifted and some roads from the complete listing may be substituted to those shown in the Plan when it is more feasible and economical to do so. Years 1986 and 1987 show no reconstruction needs resulting from established or estimated budget levels which do not allow for this activity. The years 1986 and 1987 show no reconstruction needs resulting from established or estimated budget levels which do not allow for this activity. The years 1986 and 1987 show no reconstruction needs resulting from established or estimated budget levels which do not allow for this activity.

NAME - DESCRIPTION	MILES	ESTIMATED COST	MGMT. AREA/ DISTR.	YEAR OF ACCOMPLISHMENT 86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	1996-2005
1. Yankee Fork Rest Stop (40548)-(Local) Maint. level 5. Ranger Station parking area. The road should have dust control applications.		6,650 (R) 350 (P) 7,000	MA-6 D-3			X								
2. Custer Motorway (40070.1)-(Collector) Maint. level 5. From Yankee Fork to Custer Museum. Recommend paving the first 1.4 mi. Reconstruction including widening of the roadway is required prior to surfacing.	1.4	225,000 (R) 8,400 (P) 233,400	MA-6 D-3			X								
3. Antelope Guard Station (40217)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Reconstruct, shape to drain including some clearing.	0.2	4,200 (R) 800 (P) 5,000	MA-25 D-4			X								
4. Copper Basin (40135.1)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. A 5-mile section requires reconstruction including culverts and surfacing. Remainder is shaping to drain, spot surfacing.	18.3	122,000 (R) 23,500 (P) 145,500	MA-11 D-4			X	X							
5. Yankee Fork (40013)-(Collector) Maint. level 5. Chip seal or hot mix the first 2.8 mi. where previous treatment is deteriorating. Cost is for chip seal and rejuvenation will be necessary every 5-7 years.	3.1	160,000 (R) 20,000 (P) 180,000	MA-6 D-3				X							
6. Blind Creek Transfer (40367), Flatrock Campground (40368), and Polecamp Campground (40369)-(Locals) Maint. level 5. Fill, surfacing, and dust control. 40367 40368 40369 TOTAL	 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.7	15,000 (R) 3,000 (P) 18,000	MA-6 D-3				X							
7. Challis Creek (40080)-(Collector Maint. level 4. Reconstruct adding intervisible turnouts and place surfacing.	7.0	84,000 (R) 22,900 (P) 116,900	MA-21 D-2				X							
8. Morgan Creek (40055)-(Arterial) Maint. level 5. Minor reconstruction, spot surfacing and dust control. The road has been identified for implementing into Forest Highway System.	10.7	74,900 (R) 27,820 (P) 102,720	MA-21 D-2					X						
9. Custer Motorway (40070)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. From Custer to 8 mi. Creek. Minor reconstruction including surfacing.	6.0	80,000 (R) 10,000 (P) 90,000	MA-6 D-3					X						
10. Boot Hill (40400)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Shape and install culverts.	0.3	5,200 (R) 800 (P) 6,000	MA-6 D-3					X						
11. West Fork Yankee Fork (40074)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Major reconstruction including clearing, widening, culverts, and surfacing.	1.8	35,460 (R) 8,460 (P) 43,920	MA-6 D-3					X						
12. West Fork Campground (40398)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Reconstruct.	0.7	8,400 (R) 3,290 (P) 11,690	MA-6 D-3					X						

NAME - DESCRIPTION	MILES	ESTIMATED COST	MGMT. AREA/ DISTR.	YEAR OF ACCOMPLISHMENT 86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	1996-2005
13. Dagger Falls (40551)-(Collector) Maint. level 5. Minor reconstruction and dust control on #551 and #668 which is on the Boise NF, but we perform maint. due to traffic to Dagger Falls and Boundary Creek Campgrounds. 551 4.6 668 6.0 TOTAL 10.6		130,000 (R) 20,000 (P) 150,000	MA-24 D-1					X	X					
14. Wildhorse (40136.1)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. Major reconstruction with some relocation with one mile of substantial clearing and culverts. Includes surfacing. Some work has been done since original estimate and costs reflect this.	5.8	96,000 (R) 24,000 (P) 120,000	MA-11 D-4							X				
15. Custer Motorway (40070)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. From 8 mi. Creek to summit. Reconstruct with some re-alignment and spot surfacing.	11.6	225,000 (R) 30,000 (P) 255,000	MA-6 D-3							X	X			
16. Sleeping Deer (40086.2 and .3)-(Collector) Maint. level 3. Reconstruct including widening, clearing, culverts, and spot surfacing. Some work has been done - estimate 25 miles remaining. 40086.2 7.4 40086.3 23.6 TOTAL 31.0		470,000 (R) 60,000 (P) 530,000	MA-21 MA-24 D-2								X	X		
17. South Fork Campground (40087)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Some reconstruction including culverts.		1,500 (R) 500 (P) 2,000	MA-24 D-2									X		
18. Beaver-Loon (40172.1)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. From Yankee Fork to Loon Creek Rd. Includes major re-construction with clearing, blasting, surfacing, culverts, and some relocation.	20.9	411,730 (R) 98,250 (P) 509,960	MA-6 MA-24 D-3									X	X	X
19. Beaver-Loon (40172.2)-(Collector) Maint. level 3. Moderate reconstruction with spot surfacing.	26.5	318,000 (R) 124,550 (P) 442,550	MA-3 MA-24 D-1 D-3											X
20. Loon Creek Road (40007)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Extensive reconstruction including widening, blasting, clearing, culverts, and surfacing.	4.4	87,000 (R) 20,000 (P) 107,000	MA-24 D-3											X
21. Rat Creek Transfer (40358), Monte Cristo Campground (40359), and Mayfield Transfer (40350)-(Locals) Maint. level 3. Shape, surface, and place culverts. 40358 0.1 40359 0.1 TOTAL 0.2		6,000 (R) 1,000 (P) 7,000	MA-24 D-3											X
22. Copper Basin Loop (40138)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. Major reconstruction including culverts, clearing, and surfacing.	17.7	348,690 (R) 83,190 (P) 431,880	MA-11 D-4											X
23. Boundary Creek Campground (40549)-(Local) Maint. level 5. Shape, apply dust palliative	0.3	6,000 (R) 1,000 (P) 7,000	MA-24 D-1											X
24. Dagger Falls Campground (40553)-(Local) Maint. level 4. Shape, apply dust palliative.	1.0	12,600 (R) 1,400 (P) 14,000	MA-24 D-1											X
25. Bayhorse (40051.2)-(Collector) Maint. level 3. Reconstruct including adding of turnouts, ditches, culverts, and surfacing from Boundary to Bayhorse Lake.	4.4	86,000 (R) 20,680 (P) 107,680	MA-10 D-3											X
26. Bayhorse Lake Campground (40383)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Shape and surface.	0.2	4,000 (R) 1,000 (P) 5,000	MA-10 D-3											X

NAME - DESCRIPTION	MILES	ESTIMATED COST	MGMT. AREA/ DISTR.	YEAR OF ACCOMPLISHMENT 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95	1996-2005
27. Burma Road (40142)-(Collector) Maint. level 3. Major reconstruction including adding of turnouts, culvert placement, and surfacing.	10.2	200,940 (R) 47,940 (P) 248,880	MA-11 D-4		X
28. North Fork Big Creek (40097)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Reconstruct sections and surface.	4.8	39,000 (R) 9,000 (P) 48,000	MA-20 D-2		X
29. Morse Creek (40094.1)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Shape, surface, add culverts.	6.7	52,290 (R) 6,000 (P) 58,290	MA-20 D-2		X
30. Yankee Fork (40013)-(Collector) Maint. level 5. Sunbeam to Bonanza-minor reconstruction, surface, and apply dust palliative.	8.7	154,000 (R) 20,000 (P) 174,000	MA-6 D-3		X
31. Beaver Creek (40008.1)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. Beginning to Dist. Boundary. Reconstruct including widening, clearing, drainage and surfacing.			MA-2 MA-3 D-3		X
Total reconstruction incl. widening	2.2	56,680 (R) 10,340 (P) 67,120			
Culverts and surfacing	4.7	40,890 (R) 15,040 (P) 55,930			
Total Reconstruction incl. surfacing	2.2	43,340 (R) 10,340 (P) 53,680			
32. Beaver Creek (40008.2)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. Dist. Boundary to Seafoam. Reconstruction including widening, culverts, and surfacing.	4.6	90,620 (R) 21,620 (P) 112,240	MA-2 D-1		X
33. Beaver Creek (40008.3)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. Seafoam to Josephus Lake. Reconstruct including clearing, widening, culverts, adding turnouts, and surfacing.	6.2	122,140 (R) 29,140 (P) 151,280	MA-2 D-1		X
34. Beaver Creek Campground (40001)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Embankment, shaping, and surfacing.	0.2	16,000 (R) 4,000 (P) 20,000	MA-3 D-3		X
35. Boy Scout Camp (40158.1)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Major reconstruction including turnouts, clearing, culverts, and surfacing.	1.5	31,000 (R) 6,000 (P) 37,000	MA-3 D-3		X
36. Trail Creek Road (40208)-(Arterial) Maint. level 5. Some reconstruction including surfacing and dust palliative. Road may be incorporated in Forest Highway system.	11.0	253,000 (R) 66,000 (P) 319,000	MA-11 D-4		X
37. Antelope Creek (40137)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. Upper 5 mi. requires reconstruction including blasting, culverts, some clearing and complete surfacing.	5.0	98,500 (R) 23,500 (P) 122,000	MA-25 D-4		X
38. Left Fork Iron Bog (40220)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Major reconstruction including clearing, culverts, adding turnouts, blasting, and surfacing.	4.0	78,800 (R) 18,800 (P) 97,600	MA-25 D-4		X
39. Challis Creek Lakes (40091.1)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Reconstruct including clearing, drainage, and surfacing.	2.6	32,000 (R) 8,000 (P) 40,000	MA-21 D-2		X
40. Horseheaven Pass (40117)-(Collector) Maint. level 3. Reconstruct including embankment, culverts, and spot surfacing.	7.0	82,900 (R) 20,000 (P) 102,900	MA-16 D-2		X
41. Alder Creek (40144)-(Collector) Maint. level 3. Reconstruct including shaping, drainage, and surfacing.	12.0	172,430 (R) 43,000 (P) 215,430	MA-18 D-4		X

NAME - DESCRIPTION	MILES	ESTIMATED COST	MGMT. AREA/ DISTR.	YEAR OF ACCOMPLISHMENT 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95	1996-2005
42. Copper Basin (40135.2)-(Collector) Maint. level 3. Extensive, reconstruction including blasting, relocation, culverts, and surfacing.	18.1	356,570 (R) 85,070 (P) 441,640	MA-11 MA-25 D-4		X
43. Little Bayhorse (40382)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Major reconstruction including clearing, culverts, surfacing and a possible retaining wall.	1.7	33,000 (R) 9,000 (P) 42,000	MA-10 D-3	Remaining roads are not scheduled for reconstruction within the first two decades.	
44. Pass Creek (40122)-(Arterial) Maint. level 4. Some reconstruction including shaping and spot surfacing.	10.8	135,000 (R) 15,000 (P) 150,000	MA-15,16 D-4		
45. Marsh Creek (40203)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. Moderate reconstruction, including clearing, adding turnouts and spot surfacing.	7.9	105,930 (R) 26,000 (P) 131,940	MA-3 D-3		
46. Lola Creek (40083)-(Local) Maint. level 5. Shape surface and add dust palliative - first section.	1.8	20,800 (R) 8,320 (P) 29,120	MA-3 D-3		
47. Sawmill Canyon (40101.1)-(Collector) Maint. level 5. Reconstruct including culverts, shaping, spot surfacing, and dust palliative.	7.6	48,520 (R) 10,000 (P) 58,520	MA-22 D-4		
48. Mill Creek Lake (40171)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Reconst. including shaping drainage and spot surfacing.	1.0	12,000 (R) 4,700 (P) 16,700	MA-22 D-4		
49. Redrock Loop (40104)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. Reconstruct with addition of culverts and spot surfacing.	6.3	19,404 (R) 4,851 (P) 24,255	MA-22 D-4		
50. Jeffs Flat Road (40079.1 and .2) (Collector). Maint. Level 3. Reconstr. including widening, drainage and surfacing.	9.2	181,240 (R) 43,240 (P) 224,450	MA-21 D-2		
51. Leaton Gulch (40111)-(Collector) Maint. level 3. Complete reconstruction including culverts and widening. Surfacing as necessary in the middle 4 miles.	10.0	105,600 (R) 26,400 (P) 132,000	MA-19 D-2		

NAME - DESCRIPTION	MILES	ESTIMATED COST	MGMT. AREA/ DISTR.	YEAR OF ACCOMPLISHMENT 86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	1996-2005
52. Double Springs (40116)-(Arterial) Maint. level 4. 40116.2 and .3 - total reconstruction with light clearing, culverts and surfacing.			MA-16,17 D-2,4											
40116.1 (Co. maintained)	2.0													
40116.2	5.5	170,000 (R)												
40116.3	6.4	35,000 (P)												
(11.9 miles reconstructed) TOTAL	13.9	205,000												
53. Bull Trout Lake (40100)-(Local) Maint. level 4. Reconstruct including widening, culverts, and surfacing to the inter-Forest boundary.	0.5	9,850 (R) 2,350 (P)	MA-3 D-3											
54. Trealor Creek (40045)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Minor reconstr. including culverts and surfacing - a crusher may be required.	3.6	40,000 (R) 16,920 (P) 56,920	MA-9 D-3											
55. Wildhorse Campground (40478)-(Local) Maint. level 4. Reshape and spot surface.	0.6	11,820 (R) 2,820 (P) 14,640	MA-11 D-4											
56. Leadbelt Creek (40218.1 and .2)-(Collector) Maint. level 3. Reconstruct with surfacing and some relocation necessary.	9.2	181,240 (R) 43.240 (P) 224,480	MA-25 D-4											
57. Arco Pass (40125)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Reconstruct including embankment shaping and culverts.	10.0	120,000 (R) 47,000 (P) 167,000	MA-12,15 D-4											
58. Basin Butte L.O. (40036)-(Local) Maint. level 3. Minor reconstruction including shaping.	0.6	3,000 (R) 600 (P) 3,600	MA-4,5 D-3											
59. Basin Butte - Red Mtn. (40032.1) - (Local). Maint. level 3. Minor reconstruction including clearing, shaping and drainage.	3.5	21,000 (R) 8,225 (P) 29,225	MA-4,5 D-3											
60. North Fork of Big Lost (40128)-(Collector) Maint. level 4. Reconstruct including clearing, culverts and surfacing.	11.5	148,000 (R) 32,000 (P) 180,000	MA-11 D-4											

(D) District
(MA) Management Area
(R) Reconstruction
(P) Preconstruction

CHAPTER V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOREST PLAN

CHAPTER V
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOREST PLAN

A. IMPLEMENTATION DIRECTION

1. Consistency with other Management Instruments

During implementation of this Forest Plan, the Challis National Forest will be guided by existing and future laws, regulations, policies, and guidelines. The Forest Plan is designed to supplement, not replace, direction from these sources, except in specific instances.

This Forest Land and Resource Management Plan replaces all previous management plans, except Range Allotment Management Plans. Subject to valid existing rights, all outstanding and future permits, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other instruments for occupancy and use of lands included in this Plan will be consist with Plan direction by October 1, 1987.

2. Budget Proposals

The Forest Plan provides the management direction for developing multi-year implementation programs. The Plan's scheduled practices, shown in the Forest Action Schedule, are translated into multi-year program budget proposals which identify the needed expenditures. These processes complement the Forest planning process as vehicles for requesting and allocating the funds needed to carry out the planned management direction. The Forest's proposed annual program budget is the basis for the requested funding. Upon approval of a final budget for the Forest, the Annual Program of Work is finalized and carried out. The accomplishment of the Annual Program is the incremental implementation of the management direction of the Forest Plan. A summary of projected outputs, activities, benefits and costs is displayed in Table V-1.

3. Environmental Analysis

Future environmental analyses associated with the above processes will be tiered to the Forest Plan and EIS. Information appropriate for project-related decisions rather than land use decisions, will normally be utilized in such environmental analyses.

Projects and activities permitted within the Forest Plan will be subject to environmental analyses as they are planned for implementation. If the environmental analysis for a project shows that: (1) The management area prescription and standards can be complied with, and (2) Little or no environmental effects are expected beyond those identified and documented in the Forest Plan Final EIS, then the analysis will probably result in a categorical exclusion. A Decision Notice may be used to document the decision. An analysis file and/or a project file will be available for public review, but this will not necessarily be documented in the form of an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement.

TABLE V-1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOREST PLAN DIRECTION

OUTPUT/ACTIVITY	UNIT OF MEASURE PER YEAR	TIME PERIODS (DECADES) 1986-1995	1996-2005	2006-2015	2016-2025	2026-2035	2036-2085	2086-2135	2136-2185
RECREATION 1/									
Wilderness Use (ROS I)	MRVD	148	164	164	164	164			
Dispersed Use (ROS II & III)	MRVD	379	432	432	432	432			
Developed Use (ROS IV)	MRVD	110	124	124	124	124			
WILDERNESS									
Management	M Acres	782.2	942.2	942.2	942.2	942.2			
WILDLIFE AND FISH									
Structural Habitat Improve.	Struct.	19	19	19	19	19			
Non-Struc. Habitat Improve.	Acres	689	689	689	689	689			
Anad. Fish Commercial	M # Lbs.	157	317	478	640	711			
Anadromous Fish Sport	M WFUD	36.8	60.8	84.0	108.0	120.0			
Coldwater Fish	M WFUD	166.0	216.5	249.5	281.5	341.5			
Wildlife Use	M WFUD	86.0	107.2	129.8	160.0	191.0			
Populations									
Deer	M Animals	24.6	32.5	40.0	49.5	59.9			
Elk	M Animals	5.5	7.0	8.3	8.6	8.7			
Bighorn Sheep	M Animals	1.0	1.7	2.5	3.2	4.0			
Mountain Goat	M Animals	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0			
Red Squirrel	M Acres	342.0	341.7	333.3	331.1	325.9			
RANGE									
Grazing Use (Livestock)									
Actual Use (Projected)	M AUM	114	115	116	116	116			
Permitted Use (Projected)	M AUM	115	116	117	117	117			
TIMBER									
Allowable Sale Quantities	MMCF	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
	MMBF	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Roundwood Products 2/	MMCF	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
	MMBF	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Reforestation	Acres	653	867	913	1123	1217	1776	1149	1297
Timber Stand Improvement	Acres	69	114	151	189	227	379	379	379
Fuelwood (Dead & Green)	MCF	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
SOIL AND WATER									
Meets or Exceeds State Stds	M Ac Ft	2463	2463	2463	2463	2463			
Meets Water Quality Goals 3/	M Ac Ft	2365	2365	2365	2463	2463			
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	Acres	120	80	10	10	10			
MINERALS									
Leases	No. Leases	149	190	190	190	190			
HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAMS	Pers. Yrs.	17	17	17	17	17			
FACILITIES									
Trail Const/Reconstruction	Miles	6	6	6	6	6			
Road Reconstruction (Arterial & Collector)	Miles	10.8	16.2	8.1	0.9	0.9			
Local Road Construction 4/	Miles	1	1	1	0	0			
Local Road Reconstruction	Miles	1.4	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.8			
Timber Purch. Road Constr.	Miles	1.5	0.9	1.6	4.2	5.8			
Timber Purch. Road Reconstr.	Miles	0	1.1	0.7	1.1	2.2			

1/ Recreation Outputs are not duplicated within the ROS Classes. (ROS - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum)

2/ Incidental amounts of roundwood products that may be offered dependent upon demand. These volumes are not included in the allowable sale quantity.

3/ Forest water quality goals, which exceed State water quality standards consist of not exceeding total depth fines of 30%.

4/ Fuelwood roads.

TABLE V-1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOREST PLAN DIRECTION
(CONTINUED)

BENEFITS	UNIT OF MEASURE PER YEAR	TIME PERIODS (DECADES) 1986-1995	1996-2005	2006-2015	2016-2025	2026-2035	2036-2085	2086-2135	2136-2185
Wilderness Recreation	M $	1569	1738	1738	1738	1738			
Dispersed Recreation	M $	1512	1724	1724	1724	1724			
Developed Recreation	M $	439	457	495	495	495			
Wildlife	M $	2459	3065	3711	4574	5461			
Anad. Fish Commercial	M $	385	777	1171	1568	1742			
Anadromous Fish Sport	M $	2631	4347	6006	7722	8580			
Coldwater Fish	M $	3270	4265	4915	5546	6728			
Range	M $	1596	1610	1624	1624	1624			
Timber	M $	1068	1446	1802	2158	2515	3578	3123	3012
Minerals	M $	395	498	498	498	498			

COSTS	UNIT OF MEASURE PER YEAR	TIME PERIODS (DECADES) 1	2	3	4	5
Total Forest Budget	M $	4410	4400	4360	4230	4240
Fixed Costs:						
Protection	M $	589	589	589	589	589
GA	M $	750	750	750	750	750
Variable Costs:						
Investment Costs						
Timber Roads	M $	48	76	160	186	322
Other Roads	M $	330	330	270	130	130
Investment Other	M $	608	600	645	697	746
Total Investment	M $	986	1006	1075	1013	1198
Operational Costs	M $	2216	2241	2229	2236	2236
Non-Forest Service Costs	M $	733	981	1226	1471	1716
Returns to Treasury	M $	828	1036	1151	1264	1378

The following types are examples of projects can be categorical exclusions if no significant issues and concerns are identified:

- Fences
- Waterlines
- Water troughs and pond
- Prescribed burns
- Reconstruction and maintenance of facilities
- Vegetation treatment (excluding herbicide treatment)
- Recreation events
- Transplant wildlife and fish into historical range
- Small post and pole sales
- Small sales (Ranger Sales)
- Small mining operations

B. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAM

This monitoring and evaluation plan is designed to provide feedback to Forest Managers. It will provide Forest managers with information primarily on plan implementation and the effects of implementation.

More specifically, the following factors will be evaluated annually:

--If the Forest is achieving the goals and objectives of the plan.

--If the standards and guidelines are being applied as specified in the plan.

--If the effects of implementation are as predicted.

--If the Forest's program and management are resolving the planning issues.

--If the cost of implementation of the plan and work force needed is as predicted.

The monitoring plan comprises the following components:

1. MIH Code - the numerical identifier of the item to be monitored.

2. Activity, practice or effort - a specific statement of what will be monitored.

3. Monitoring technique - a description of the technique and sources of information to be employed. To the extent possible, existing reporting systems and standard methods will be used.

4. (a) Expected precision - the accuracy of exactness with which data is collected. Precision is qualitatively rated as high, moderate or low.

   (b) Expected reliability - a measure of how accurately the monitoring reflects the situation. A qualitative and class system is used to rate reliability (high, moderate, low).

5. Measurement frequency - the schedules of samples stated in parts of year(s). This includes some measure of sample size or number.

6. Reporting period - the recurring interval between reports summarizing monitoring results for a particular activity or practice. The sampling period should be long enough to capture conditions, trends, or changes.

7. Variation which would initiate further evaluation - a statement describing the tolerance limits within which actual performance can vary from predicted performance. When these limits are exceeded, further evaluation is triggered.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAM

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Causes Further Evaluation and/or Change in Mgmt. Direction
Developed Recreation-Public						
A02	Facility capacity-(whether construction & reconstruction of facilities is keeping pace with demand)	PAOT, PAOT-Days	H/H	Annual	5-Year	PAOT and PAOT Days greater than or equal to 90% of of projected demand
A07	Condition of facilities - (whether the condition of developed facilities is declining from the current situation)	Annual RIM Reports-Total $ needed to bring facilities to Condition Class I	H/M	Bi-annual	5-Year	Five year average exceeds 1982 by 10% after 1990
A07	Soil and vegetation loss at developed sites	Transects photo points at selected key sites	H/M	5-Year	5-Year	Campsite condition below Class III using the Limits of Acceptable Change process
A07	Developed site use [amount & distribution (does demand exceed supply?)]	Double sample indicator sites. Random sample all fee sites	M/M	Annual	Annual	Use of an individual site exceeds 60% of theoretical capacity for the summer season or daily use exceeds capacity on more than 5% of the days in summer season. The 5-year average developed site use for the Forest varies from projected demand by more than 20%
(The monitoring of recreation budgets are reflected in the amount of service provided and recreation facilities reconstructed in items above.)						

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Causes Further Evaluation and/or Change in Mgmt. Direction
Dispersed Recreation						
A02	Site Condition	Limits of Change-Photo points, transects, key sites adjacent to water	H/M	5-Years	5-Years	Campsite condition below Class III using the Limits of Acceptable Change process
A02	Trail Condition	Trail condition Surveys	M/M	10% Ann.	10-Years	Trail mileage classed as inadequate (substandard) exceeds the current inadequate mileage shown in the AMS
A08	Dispersed Visitor Use (summer & winter)	Road counters Parking lot counts Trail counters Annual RIM Reports	L/L	Annual	5-Year	Visitor use varies from projected demand by greater than 20%
A01	Off-Road Vehicle Travel	Acres needing rehabilitation.	L/M	5-Years	5-Years	Acres increase by 10% over last inventory
Cultural Resources						
A03	Completion of cultural resource surveys for all ground-disturbing projects.	Management Review	H/H	Annual	Annual	We expect 100% compliance with management direction. Failure to comply is a performance problem and does not indicate a need to change management direction.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Causes Further Evaluation and/or Change in Mgmt. Direction
Visual Resource						
A02	Compliance with Visual Quality Objectives	Evaluate one retention or partial retention route annually Corridor selected. random.	H/M	Annual	Annual	Corridor contains more than 10% of view area which does not conform to the visual quality objective.
		Evaluate a minimum of two or 10% whichever is more of previous years projects. Selection at random from list of previous years completed projects				More than one sampled project does not meet VQO in a given year, or one or more projects in two succesive years does not meet VQO.
Wilderness						
B03	1. Condition of campsites and surrounding area are conditions declining from the current situation.	Limits of Change at key sites.	H/M	5-Years	5-Years	Limit of change analysis shows that the condition class has declined one class on 25% of inventoried sites.
B03	2. Amount and distribution of human use.	Visitor Registration, trail counters & trailhead counts with periodic intensive sample verification.	L/M	Annual	Annual	Level of human use adversely impacts wilderness resource.

IH Reference Code	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Causes Further Evaluation and/or Change in Mgmt. Direction
Fish and Wildlife						
C01	MIS population trends	Annual F&G herd counts & harvest reports for big game and electroshocking, redd counts,and creel census for fish (Data provided by Idaho Fish & Game Dept).	M/M	Annual	5-Years	20% change in population level Due to change in habitat on National Forest System Lands.
C01	MIS habitat conditions a. Big game Elk Mule Deer Bighorn sheep Mountain goat	Measure trends in quality & quantity of habitat on key seasonal ranges (i.e., cover/forage ratios, forage production & vigor; miles of open roads, security areas).	L/L	5-years	10-Years	Decline in habitat conditions on 10% of Forest.
	b. Plant Animal Community Association	Update and calculate acres changed.		Annual	8-Years	20% change in habitat
	c. Red squirrel	Monitor total old growth through a timber base data following Standards and Guidelines.	L/L	Annual	5-Years	Less than 10% in old growth retained in each Management area
	d. Gray wolf	Gray wolf sightings, F&G trend counts for prey species, habitat monitoring following Recovery Plan; coordinate with F&WLS.	L/L	Annual	Annual	Any documented change in current status
	e. Bald eagle	Co-op. winter and spring counts with F&W Service.	H/H	Annual	Annual	Any documented change in current status
	f. Aquatic	Stream channel stability and GAWS surveys, riparian vegetation conditions, Valley Bottom Inventory, water and sediment sampling. Develop monitoring in AMPs.	M/M	Annual	Annual	10% change (or as stated in Standards & Guidelines).

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Causes Further Evaluation and/or Change in Mgmt. Direction
C01	Habitat Diversity	Vegetation data base by PWI watershed.	L/L	5-years	10-Years	Data gathered in a.b.c. above.
C01	Habitat Improvement Accomplishment (includes cost analysis)	Attainment and Wildlife Reports	M/M	Annual	Annual	10% change planned program.
Range						
D07	Condition and trend of vegetative types including riparian areas.	Measurement of plant composition and vigor, ground cover and soil stability.	M/M	According to approved Allot. Mgmt. Plan	According to approved Allot. Mgt. Plan	If trend is down.
D07	Measurement of forage utilization for compliance with established standards in allotments.	Grazing impact studies	H/M	by priority of allotments	Annual	Forage utilzation exceeds allowable use by 10%
Timber						
436	Adequate restocking of lands within 5 years of final harvest.	Silvicultural Exam	H/H	5th Year	Annual	5th year Stocking Standards
	Maximum size of opening created by clearcuttings.	Review of timber sale maps.	H/H	Project Basis	10-Year	Clearcut sizes either restrict timber practices or adversely effect visuals or other resource values.
E02	Harvest practices in retention, partial retention and riparian areas.	Review of timber sale prescriptions and post sale surveys	M/M	As needed on project basis.	10-Year	Violation of visual quality objectives or riparian area damage.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Causes Further Evaluation and/or Change in Mgmt. Direction
E06	Timber Sale Action Program	Review 5-year Action Plan to ascertain that timber sales will be offered on schedule and volume will not exceed 10-year sale quantity.	H/M	Annual	Annual	Timber sales are not progressing as scheduled or annual volume is not being offered or sold if offered.
E03 E04	Reforestation and timber stand improvement accomplishment.	Review of T.S.I. and reforestation accomplishment reports.	H/H	Annual	Annual	Failure to meet targets or accomplish KV needs in timber sale plans.
	Fuelwood consumption and supply.	Determine supply by fuels inventories, and acres available; demand by permits issued.	H/M	On project basis	Annual	Supply is not meeting or projected supply not to meet demand within 10 years.
E07	Verify classification of suitable and unsuitable lands.	Examine lands during silvicultural exams, timber sale and inventories.	M/M	On project basis or prior to Forest Plan update	10 yr. or Forest Plan update	If over 10% of suitable land was found to be incorrectly identified.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Causes Further Evaluation and/or Change in Mgmt. Direction
Soils						
291	Soil erosion losses.	Prescribed standard use of soil erosion bridges.	H/M	By project	Annual	Exceeding "T" soil loss tolerance levels evaluation.
291	Soil compaction	Prescribed standard use of bulk density estimations and soil moisture regimes.	H/H	Whenever deemed necessary	Annual	Detrimental soil compaction levels.
Water						
292	Changes in water quality due to land management activities, monitoring or representative best management practices in range, timber, recreation and minerals.	Chemical, physical and biological grab samples	M/M	Refer to approved Forest Water Quality Monitoring Plan	Annual	Deviation from Forest water quality or State water quality standards.
292	Sediment measurements to substantiate delivery coefficients applied in the Forest Plan and verification of instream flow quantification techniques.	Suspended sediment/ bedload sampling techniques in conjunction with flow measurements in priority streams.	M/M	Continuous hydrograph dependent	Annual	Significant differences from predicted estimates.
292	Ensure minimum instream flows are met on diversions.	Stream gaging	H/M	Continuous hydrograph dependent	Annual	Does not meet established minimum.
292	Changes in riparian areas due to users and management activities.	Sequential photo points and site analysis to include channel cross-sections.	M/L	On selected stream reaches	Annual	Significant change in stream channel stability rating, channel geometry, and/or riparian vegetation.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Causes Further Evaluation and/or Change in Mgmt. Direction
Air Quality						
290	Effects of atmospheric pollutants to natural ecosystems.	Standard methods	M/M	As needed	Annual	Significant change in pH of high alpine lakes draining granitic watersheds.
290	Whether Idaho State Air Quality Guidelines and Standards are met.	Compliance with weather forecast, burning index and visual observation of smoke dispersal as specified by the State of Idaho.	M/M	As needed	Any violation	Adverse public reaction or setting of smoke into inhabited areas.
Minerals						
G04	Lease applications	Inventory backlog	H/H	Annual	Annual	Once current backlog is removed, any lease application on which no action is initiated within 3 months.
G06	Lease stipulations and forms, and locatable operating plan requirements	Evaluate adequacy of lease and operating plan requirements	M/M	Evaluate one	Annual	Lease and operating plan requirements are found inadequate to meet multiple resource needs.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Causes Further Evaluation and/or Change in Mgmt. Direction
Facilities						
L2-18, 29	Road and bridge construction and reconstruction.	Accomplishment	H/H	Annual	5-Year	A 10% deviation from projected quantities.
L19	Road maintenance	Road logs & condition surveys	H/H	Continuous	5-Year	A 20% deviation from expected miles/year or a road condition not meeting objectives of management.
L24/25	Buildings	Inspection reports	M/M	Annual	5-Year	Identified deficiencies are not corrected.
L28	Dam Administration	Inspections	M/M	Annual	Annual	Identified deficiencies are not corrected.
Protection - Fire						
P02	Fire prevention program	Number of human-caused fires and acres burned.	H/H	Annual	5-Years	20% increase in cumulative 5 year average.
P08	Fire suppression program	Frequency of wild fire occurrence by size, distribution, intensity level and acres burned.	H/H	Annual	5-Years	30% increase cumulative 5 year average in any of the factors.
P10	Reduction of fuel loading from activity created fuels.	Field measurements after activity or or fuel treatment.	M/M	Sample 30% of projects	5-Years	+ or - 20% of Regional minimum fuel treatment standards

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Causes Further Evaluation and/or Change in Mgmt. Direction
Lands						
J10	Occupancy Trespass	Number of Trespass Reports	H/M	Annually	Every 5th year	Number of occupancy trespasses unresolved exceeds the 1981 inventory.
J18	Road and Trail Rights-of-Way Acquisitions	Management Attainment Report-Item 34	H/H	Annually	Every 2nd year	If accomplishment in the first six years is less than 50% of the plan's program, evaluate the program. If adjustments are required, place them in the next plan period.
	Number of person years to implement planned direction.	Compare actual to predicted in Forest Plan	10%	Annual	5-Years	Actual count at end of year deviates from predicted by 10% of more.
	Dollars returned to Treasury.	Use payments to counties report	10%	Annual	5-Years	Total receipts deviates by 10%.
	Monitor accomplishment of funded goals and objectives approved in the annual program of work.	Performance review	90% Accomplishment of agreed on goals and objectives at year end.	6 Month performance review	Annual	Failure to meet targets which we report on.

Abbreviated as: H = High, M = Moderate, L = Low
Precision is the exactness or accuracy of the data collected. Reliability is the degree to which the monitoring accuracy reflects the total Forest situation.

C. REVISION AND AMENDMENT

The Forest Plan has costs projected over a 10 year period that are within the given constraints. These costs are necessary to meet the goals and objectives of the Plan. After the Forest Plan is approved, the Forest will submit annual budgets based upon the Plan. These are prepared and submitted for review at higher levels, approximately 18 months in advance of the fiscal year in which the funds are needed. When the actual budget is received, the Forest Supervisor will review the budget level and determine if it will achieve the implementation schedule originally shown in the Forest Plan. If there are differences between the appropriated funds and the planned costs of achieving the Forest Plan, the Forest Supervisor may adjust the implementation schedule (1/). Such adjustments will be considered as an amendment to the Forest Plan not requiring the preparation of a new EIS.

The Forest Supervisor may amend the Forest Plan. Based on an analysis of the objectives, guidelines, and other contents of the Forest Plan, the Forest Supervisor shall determine whether a proposed amendment would result in a significant change in the Plan. If the change resulting from the proposed amendment is determined to be significant, the Forest Supervisor shall follow the same procedure as that required for development and approval of a Forest Plan. If the change resulting from the amendment is determined not to be significant for the purposes of the planning process, the Forest Supervisor may implement the amendment, following appropriate public notification and satisfactory completion of NEPA procedures.

A Forest Plan shall ordinarily be revised on a 10-year cycle, or at least every 15 years. It also may be revised whenever the Forest Supervisor determines that conditions or demands in the area covered by the plan have changed significantly or when changes in RPA policies, goals, or objectives would have a significant effect on Forest level programs. In the monitoring and evaluation process, an interdisciplinary team may recommend a revision of the Forest Plan at any time. Revisions are not effective until considered and approved in accordance with the requirements for the development and approval of a Forest Plan. The Forest Supervisor shall review the conditions on the land covered by the plan at least every five years to determine whether conditions of demands of the public have changed significantly.

This Forest Plan will be revised when necessary, but no later than October 1, 2000.

(1/) Adjustments in the schedule will impact the intensity or degree of management rather than the number of acres of units treated. The areas scheduled to produce goods and services will not change, rather the amount of goods and services produced will change.

CHAPTER VI. APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

PRIORITY OF FOREST INSTREAM FLOW QUANTIFICATION NEEDS

Priority	Watershed	District
1	Marsh Creek	Yankee Fork
2	Valley Creek	Yankee Fork
3	Basin Creek	Yankee Fork
4	Yankee Fork	Yankee Fork
5	West Fork Yankee Fork	Yankee Fork
6	Herd Creek	Yankee Fork
7	Garden Creek	Challis
8	Beaver Creek	Yankee Fork
9	Knapp Creek	Yankee Fork
10	Cape Horn	Yankee Fork
11	Squaw Creek	Yankee Fork
12	Thompson Creek	Yankee Fork
13	Morgan Creek	Challis
14	Upper Camas Creek	Challis
15	Rapid River	Middle Fork
16	Upper Loon Creek	Yankee Fork
17	Mayfield Creek	Yankee Fork
18	Loon Creek	Yankee Fork
19	Challis Creek	Challis
20	Bayhorse	Yankee Fork
21	Little Pistol Creek	Middle Fork
22	Pistol Creek	Middle Fork
23	East Fork Big Lost	Lost River
24	Wet Creek	Lost River
25	Antelope Creek	Lost River
26	North Fork Big Lost	Lost River
27	Lower East Fork Big Lost (Porphyry)	Lost River
28	Wildhorse Creek	Lost River
29	West Fork Big Lost (Star Hope)	Lost River
30	Little Lost River (Fairview)	Lost River
31	Patterson Creek	Challis
32	Grouse Creek	Challis
33	Big Creek	Challis
34	Mahogany Creek	Challis
35	Burnt Creek	Challis
36	Trail Creek	Challis
37	Morse/Little Morgan (May)	Challis
38	Dry/Long Lost (Taylor)	Lost River
39	Badger/Bell Mountain (Clyde)	Lost River
40	Pass Creek	Lost River
41	Uncle Ike, North Creek, South Creek (Fallert)	Lost River
42	Bartlett Creek	Lost River
43	Van Dorn	Lost River
44	Little Loon (Little Creek)	Middle Fork
45	Marble Creek	Middle Fork

APPENDIX B

RANGE FRES STRATEGY AND OUTPUTS

Allotment Name & Type of Livestock	FRES LEVELS 1/ Current	Proposed	AUMS Permitted	Potential for Increase	Allot. Plan Year Written	Year Prepare or Update	Management Areas(s)
Alder Creek (c)	D	D	3082		78	92	18
Antelope (c)	C	D	4406		81	93	25
Arco Pass (c)	C	D	2235	X	81	93	12,15
Arentson Gulch (c)	B	C	490	X	68	86	17
Basin Creek (c)	C	C	178			90	5
Bell Mountain (c)	C	C	264		82		14
Big Creek (c)	C	C	139		79		20
Boone Creek (c)	D	D	7650		78	95	11,18
Bowery Creek (c)	C	C	440		76		7
Briggs Canyon (c)	B	C	303	X		88	15
Broad Canyon (c)	D	D	799		71		11
Bull Trout (s)	C	C	519		74		3
Burnt Creek (c)	B	C	45			87	16
Cape Horn (s)	C	C	3138		73		3,4
Cedarville-Jumpoff (s)	B	C	759			86	15
Challis Creek (c)	C	D	846	X	81		21
Cherry Creek (c)	C	D	3433		80	94	25
Copper Basin (c)	D	D	15876		67	92	11,18
Cow Creek (c)	C	C	1573		67		20
Crows Nest (c)	B	C	80		68		16
Dry Creek (s)	C	C	450			85	16
Dry Fork (c)	B	C	232			87	25
East Pass Creek (s)	B	C	600			88	7
Eastside (c)	B	C	264	X		85	14
Eddy Creek (c)	C	D	1056		80		1,21
Fish Creek (s)	C	C	940			90	25
Flat Iron (s)	C	C	490			85	20
Garden Creek (c)	D	D	1552		74	87	6,9,13,21
Herd Creek (c)	D	D	2393	X	75		7
Horse Creek (c)	C	D	153		82		14
Howe (s)	B	C	180			89	12
Hurst Canyon (s)	C	C	1296			88	25
Lawson Creek (c)	D	D	3411	X	75		19
Leadbelt (c)	D	D	3972		68	93	25
Lime Gulch (c)	D	D	1577	X	81		19
Little Basin Creek (c)	C	C	211		73		5
Little Morgan Cr. (c)	B	C	323			86	20
Long Lost (s)	C	C	432			85	16
Loon Creek (c)	C	C	401		75		1
Lower Cedar (c)	B	C	160		68		16
Mahoney Creek (h)	C	C	95		67	87	1
Marco Creek (c)	C	D	57			89	7
Marsh Canyon (c)	B	C	112		68		25
Meadow Creek (c)	B	C	301			89	13
Mill Creek (c)	D	D	2513		77	94	22
Morgan Creek/ Prairie Basin (c)	D	D	7628	X	72	89	21
Muldoon (s)	C	C	572			87	11
North Fork (s)	C	C	964			90	11
Pahsimeroi (c)	D	D	3351	X	69		16,17
Park Creek (c)	B	C	544	X		90	11
Pass Creek (c)	D	D	7314		76	91	15,16
Peach Creek (c)	C	C	226		69		6
Pine Creek (c)	C	D	483		69		7
Pistol Creek (h)	C	C	72		82		1
Range Creek (h)	C	C	37		81		1
Ramshorn (c)	B	C	132			89	15
Rock Springs (s)	B	C	316	X		88	17,19
San Felipe (c)	C	C	379		82	90	17,19
Sawmill Canyon (c)	B	C	180			89	25
So. Unit L. Lost (c)	B	C	275	X		85	14
South Creek (s)	B	C	582			87	14
Spring Gulch (c)	B	C	198			86	20
Spud Creek (c)	C	D	310	X	82		7
Squaw Creek (c)	D	D	2851		67		9,10
Stanley Basin (c)	C	C	450		72		3
Stoddard Canyon (c)	B	C	63	X		88	25
Sulphur Creek (c)	C	D	1851	X	76		19
Summerhouse (c)	B	C	158	X		87	22
Thompson Creek (c)	C	C	224		81		8
Trail Creek (s)	C	C	755			90	25
Upper Pahsimeroi (c)	B	C	1129			86	16
Warm Springs (c)	C	C	58		81		19
West Camas Creek (c)	B	C	287			88	1
Westside (c)	B	C	356			86	15
Wildhorse (c)	D	D	10547	X	70	95	11,18
Williams Creek (c)	C	C	238		82		14
Willow Creek (c)	B	C	576	X	71	91	16,17
Wino Basin (c)	B	C	1320		80	85	17,19

1/ B Environmental management with livestock at a stewardship level.
C Extensive management of environment and livestock.
D Intensive management of environment and livestock.

APPENDIX C

MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES POPULATION OBJECTIVES

Management Zones	Elk Years 1990-2010	Mule Deer Years 1990-2010	Bighorn Sheep Years 1990-2010	Mountain Goat Years 1990-2010
1	1756-2966	7354-21,003	156-343	70-120
2	196-254	326-423	0-30	26-34
3	260-254	716-1209	24-23	0
4	52-63	170-378	0	0
5	138-197	586-988	30-50	3
6	170-466	1638-2529	30-60	16-20
7	320-358	1248-2920	224-291	20-18
8	66-110	390-739	0-40	0
9	100-100	702-827	0-45	30-25
10	26-60	376-617	36-95	0-21
11	416-615	1898-5420	30-480	160-100
12	14-31	148-420	8-51	0
13	37-37	300-300	0-28	0
14	86-165	586-1671	60-365	86-132
15	160-223	690-1971	50-240	0-53
16	436-734	1006-2870	92-465	0-60
17	190-206	490-1400	68-359	0-120
18	78-223	456-1299	46-134	6-4
19	100-137	320-913	30-45	0
20	66-186	1216-3472	46-228	170-173
21	358-419	2444-3470	0-120	0-4
22	160-160	456-1300	0-45	40-40
23	75-75	322-322	30-30	2-2
24	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0
25	130-322	754-2153	30-152	25-56
TOTAL	5502-8445	24584-58614	986-4046	596-988

APPENDIX D

WITHDRAWAL REVIEW SCHEDULE

Review for rejustification, revocation, or modification of withdrawals of lands administered by the Challis National Forest will occur on the following schedule:

Name of Case	District	F.Y.
Custer Historical Site	Yankee Fork	1985
Custer #1 Campground	Yankee Fork	1985
North Fork Administrative Site	Lost River	1985
Cape Horn Airstrip	Yankee Fork	1985
Indian Springs	Middle Fork	1985
Loon Creek Recreation	Yankee Fork	1985
Warm Spring Administrative Site	Challis Yankee Fork	1985
Mill Creek Administrative Site & Campground	Challis	1985
Beaver Creek Recreation	Yankee Fork	1985
Flat Rock Recreation	Yankee Fork	1985
Blind Creek Recreation	Yankee Fork	1985
Middle Fork W&S River Scenic Area	Middle Fork	1985
Seafoam Administrative Site	Middle Fork	1986
Josephus Lake Recreation	Middle Fork	1986
Phillips Creek Recreation	Yankee Fork	1986
Morse Creek Recreation	Challis	1986
North Fork Recreation	Lost River	1986
Park Creek Recreation	Lost River	1986
Wildhorse Recreation	Lost River	1986
Wildhorse Administrative Site	Lost River	1986
Iron Bog Recreation	Lost River	1987
Little Creek Administrative Site	Middle Fork	1987
Arco Pass Administrative Site	Lost River	1987
Big Creek Recreation	Challis	1987
Indian Creek Administrative Site	Middle Fork	1987
Lake Creek Recreation	Middle Fork	1987
Lola Creek Recreation	Yankee Fork	1987
Pole Flat Recreation	Yankee Fork	1987
Custer Recreation	Yankee Fork	1987
West Fork Recreation	Yankee Fork	1987
Jerry Creek Recreation	Yankee Fork	1987
Antelope Administrative Site	Lost River	1988
Bear Creek Point Lookout	Middle Fork	1988
Mountain View Administrative Site	Lost River	1988
Fairview Administrative Site	Lost River	1989
Clayton Administrative Site	Yankee Fork	1989
Phi Kappa Recreation	Lost River	1989
Starhope	Lost River	1989
Lost River Stock Driveway	Lost River	1989

APPENDIX E

PROCEDURE FOR PROCESSING OIL AND GAS LEASE APPLICATIONS

Lease applications filed with the BLM will be forwarded through the Forest Service to the responsible District Ranger for recommendations specific to each lease.

Applications for geophysical exploration permits will also be processed at the Ranger District.

Rangers will review land status, all relevant resource maps, and other information to determine resource concerns and specific stipulations to be applied to each lease or geophysical exploration permit. Preparation of an additional Environmental Assessment or EIS will not be required for recommending issuance of oil and gas leases or geophysical exploration permits that are within the guidelines contained in this Plan and EIS. A written recommendation on each lease application will be returned within two weeks to the Forest Supervisor for review. Reviewed recommendations will be returned to the BLM through the Regional Forester.

Table E-1 displays minimum special stipulations needed to address certain environmental conditions.

The stipulations identified in this section will be attached to oil and gas leases and exploration permits as appropriate.

When specific proposals for drilling or other significant surface disturbance such as road construction are received, a project specific EA will be prepared.

TABLE E-1. MINIMUM SPECIAL STIPULATIONS AS A CONDITION OF MINERAL LEASES

No. Stipulation	Primitive Rec. Areas	Retention & Part. Retention	Developed Rec. Sites	High Mass Failure Hazard	Steep Slope = 40% Greater in Glaciated Lands, Fluvial Mtns., Granitic Mtns. = 60% and greater in other land groups	Riparian Areas	Seasonal Wildlife Habitat	T&E Habitat	Administrative Site	RARE II Further Planning	Research Natural Areas (RNA)	Significant Cultural Area	Municipal Watershed	All Areas
1. No surface occupancy, special area											X	X		
2. Visual - road, structure, etc.		X	X											
3. No surface occupancy, legal description			X						X			X	X	
4. No surface occupancy adjacent to road, river, trail, etc.		X	X			X								
5. No drilling or storage near reservoirs, archaeological sites, etc.		X	X			X						X		
6. No surface occupancy - steep slopes					X									
7. No surface occupancy, seasonal							X							
8. Prohibit activity - muddy or wet periods														X
9. Restricted trail/road														X
10. Visual - painting or camoflage		X	X											
11. No surface occupancy - (May replace #6)			X	X	X				X		X		X	
12. No drilling, storage, surface disturb next to....(May replace #4 and #5)		X	X			X								
13. No surface disturb., explor., drill... (May replace #6 and #7)					X		X							
14. Controlled or limited surface use	X	X												
15. Activity coordination								X						
16. Protection of T&E species								X						

* One or more stipulations may be selected from the appropriate columns.

Form 3109–3
(June 1971)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

STIPULATION FOR LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE*

The lands embraced in this lease or permit being under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the lessee or permittee hereby agrees:

(1) To conduct all operations authorized by this lease or permit with due regard for good land management, not to cut or destroy timber without first obtaining permission from the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, and to pay for all such timber cut or destroyed at the rates prescribed by such representative; to avoid unnecessary damage to improvements, timber, crops, or other cover; unless otherwise authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, not to drill any well, carry on operations, make excavations, construct tunnels, drill, or otherwise disturb the surface of the lands within 200 feet of any building standing on the lands and whenever required, in writing, by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture to fence or fill all sump holes, ditches, and other excavations, remove or cover all debris, and so far as reasonably possible, restore the surface of the lands to their former condition, including the removal of structures as and if required, and when required by such representative to bury all pipelines below plow depth.

(2) To do all in his power to prevent and suppress forest, brush, or grass fires on the lands and in their vicinity, and to require his employees, contractors, subcontractors, and employees of contractors or subcontractors to do likewise. Unless prevented by circumstances over which he has no control, the lessee or permittee shall place his employees, contractors, subcontractors, and employees of contractors and subcontractors employed on the lands at the disposal of any authorized officer of the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of fighting forest, brush, or grass fires on or originating on the lands or on adjacent areas or caused by the negligence of the lessee or permittee or his employees, contractors, subcontractors and employees of contractors and subcontractors, with the understanding that payment for such services shall be made at rates to be determined by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, which rates shall not be less than the current rates of pay prevailing in the vicinity for services of a similar character: *Provided*, that if the lessee or permittee, his employees, contractors, subcontractors, or employees of contractors or subcontractors, caused or could have prevented the origin or spread of said fire or fires, no payment shall be made for services so rendered.

During periods of serious fire danger to forest, brush, or grass, as may be specified by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, the lessee or permittee shall prohibit smoking and the building of camp and lunch fires by his employees, contractors, subcontractors, and employees of contractors or subcontractors within the area involved except at established camps, and shall enforce this prohibition by all means within his power: *Provided*, that the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture may designate safe places where, after all inflammable material has been cleared away, campfires may be built for the purpose of heating lunches and where, at the option of the lessee or permittee, smoking may be permitted.

The lessee or permittee shall not burn rubbish, trash, or other inflammable materials *except* with the consent of the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture and shall not use explosives in such a manner as to scatter inflammable materials on the surface of the lands during the forest, brush, or grass fire season, *except* as authorized to do so or on areas approved by such representative.

The lessee or permittee shall build or construct such fire lines or do such clearing on the lands as the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture decides is essential for forest, brush, and grass fire prevention which is or may be necessitated by the

* This form of stipulation may be used in connection with leases and permits issued under the Acts of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*); August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 *et seq.*); February 7, 1927, as amended (30 U.S.C. 281 *et seq.*); April 17, 1926, as amended (30 U.S.C. 271 *et seq.*); June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483–485); September 1, 1949 (30 U.S.C. 192c), June 30, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 508b), or under the authority of any of the Acts cited in Section 402 of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 133y–16, Note).

exercise of the privileges authorized by this lease or permit, and shall maintain such fire tools at his headquarters or at the appropriate location on the lands as are deemed necessary by such representative.

(3) In the location, deaign, construction, and maintenance of all authorized works, buildings, plants, waterways, roads, telegraph or telephone lines, pipelines, reservoirs, tanks, pumping stations, or other structures or clearance, the lessee or permittee shall do all things reasonably necessary to prevent or reduce to the fullest extent scarring and erosion of the lands, pollution of the water resources and any damage to the watershed. Where construction, operation, or maintenance of any of the facilities on or connected with this lease or permit causes damage to the watershed or pollution of the water resources, the lessee or permittee agrees to repair such damage and to take such corrective measures to prevent further pollution or damage to the watershed as are deemed necessary by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) If in the opinion of the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, the lands are valuable for watershed protection, the lessee or permittee shall provide for control of surface runoff and return the affected area to as productive condition as practicable.

(5) To pay the lessor or permitter or his tenant or the surface owner or his tenant, as the case may be, for any and all damage to or destruction of property caused by the lessee's or permittee's operations hereunder; to save and hold the lessor or permitter or the surface owner or their tenants harmless from all damage or claims for damage to persons or property resulting from the lessee's or permittee's operations under this lease or permit.

(6) To recognize existing uses and commitments, in the form of Department of Agriculture grazing, timber cutting, and special use permits, water developments, ditch, road, trail, pipeline, telephone line, and fence rights-of-way and other similar improvements, and to conduct his operations so as to interfere as little as possible with the rights and privileges granted by these permits or with other existing uses.

(7) To install and maintain cattle guards to prevent the passage of livestock in any openings made in fences by the lessee or permittee or his contractors to provide access to the lands covered by this lease or permit for automotive and other equipment.

(8) If lessee or permittee shall construct any camp on the lands, such camp shall be located at a place approved by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, and such representative shall have authority to require that such camp be kept in a neat and sanitary condition.

(9) To comply with all federally-approved rules and regulations of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare governing the emission of pollutants into the air from activities which are embraced in this lease or permit.

(10) To comply with all the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the national forests or other lands under his jurisdiction which are embraced in this lease or permit.

(11) Unless otherwise authorized, prior to the beginning of operations to appoint and maintain at all times during the term of this lease or permit a local agent upon whom may be served written orders or notices respecting matters contained in this stipulation, and to inform the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, in writing, of the name and address of such agent. If a substitute agent is appointed, the lessee or permittee shall immediately so inform the said representative.

(12) To address all matters relating to this stipulation to

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who is the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, or to such other representative as may from time to time, be designated, provided that such designation shall be in writing and be delivered to the lessee or permittee or his agent.

(Signature of Lessee)

GPO 880-292

FOREST SERVICE (R-4) SUPPLEMENT A
TO FORM 3109-3

SERIAL No. _____

SURFACE DISTURBANCE STIPULATIONS

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this lease to the contrary, any drilling, construction or other operation on the lands covered by this lease that will disturb the surface thereof or otherwise affect the environment (hereinafter called "surface disturbing operation") conducted by the lessee shall be subject, as set forth in this stipulation, to the prior approval of such operation by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in consultation with the Forest Service, and to such reasonable conditions not inconsistent with the purposes for which this lease is issued, as the authorized officer may require to protect the surface of these lands and the environment.

2. Prior to entry upon National Forest System lands or the disturbance of the surface thereof, for drilling, surveying, and staking of well sites or other facilities, or for any other purposes, the lessee shall contact the appropriate Forest Service officer, as shown in item 12 of BLM form 3109-3, in regard to surface-use requirements and/or restrictions.

3. An environmental review will be made by the Bureau of Land Management, in consultation with the Forest Service, for the purpose of insuring proper protection of the surface, the natural resources, the environment, and existing improvements, and for assuring timely reclamation of disturbed lands.

Upon completion of said environmental review and any necessary NEPA documents, the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management shall notify the lessee of the conditions, if any, to which the proposed surface-disturbing operations will be subject.

Said conditions may relate to any of the following:

a. The location of drilling or other exploratory or developmental operations or the manner in which they are to be conducted.

b. The types of vehicles that may be used and the areas in which they may be used.

c. The manner or location in which improvements such as roads, buildings, pipelines, or other improvements are to be constructed.

4. The lessee agrees that during periods of adverse conditions due to climatic factors such as thawing, heavy rains, or flooding, all activities creating irreparable or extensive damage, as determined by the Forest Service, will be suspended or the plan of operation modified and agreed upon.

5. Protection of Cultural and Paleontological Resources

a. The Forest Service is responsible for assuring that the area to be disturbed on this lease is inventoried to determine the presence of cultural and paleontological resources and to specify those resources requiring protection and/or mitigation measures to be undertaken by the operator.

Unless notified to the contrary by the Forest Service, the operator may, at his discretion and cost, conduct the inventory on the lands to be disturbed. This inventory must be authorized by a Forest Service special use permit and must be done by, or under the supervision of, appropriate qualified specialists approved by the Forest Service. Upon review of the inventory reports, the Forest Service will specify those cultural and paleontological resources requiring protection and/or mitigation measures to be undertaken by the operator. All costs of protection and salvage of resource values will be borne by the operator and all data and materials salvaged will remain under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Government as appropriate.

b. The operator shall immediately cease operations in areas in which any antiquities or other objects of historic or scientific interest are discovered and bring the discovery to the attention of the Forest Service and the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management. Any such discoveries shall be left intact until the operator is permitted to proceed by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management.

6. Protection of Endangered or Threatened Species

The Forest Service is responsible for assuring adequate protection for threatened and endangered species occurring in the area to be disturbed. Prior to undertaking any surface disturbing activities on lands covered by this lease, the lessee shall contact the appropriate Forest Service officer to be advised of the occurrence of, and requirements for protection of, any plant or animal species listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened or their habitat. Lessee may be required to complete inventories under guidelines provided by the Forest Service if areas of proposed surface disturbance may result in adverse impacts on threatend and endangered species. Presence of such species may result in some restrictions to the operator's plans or even disallowing any use or occupancy that would detrimentally affect any of the identified species.

Discovery of any threatened or endangered species during operations will require cessation of such operations until the appropriate Forest Service officer and the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management have been advised and approved protective measures implemented.

_____ _____

Date Lessee

Special Stipulations for Leasing

These supplemental stipulations should be used to supplement or expand, where necessary, the standard stipulations.

The supplemental stipulations 1 through 10, 15 and 16 are designed to address specific conditions. Supplemental stipulations 11 through 13 are designed to combine several areas of concern into one stipulation. They can be used as substitites for one or more of the first ten stipulations.

Supplemental stipulation 14 is an alternative to many of the other supplemental stipulations. It alerts the lessee/operator to special values or uses within the leasehold which require special handling and may result in higher operating costs. This stipulation is not exclusionary; it allows use and occupancy if the operator can meet the restrictions or standards.

All of the special stipulations were designed for oil and gas leases. All revisions will be subject to approval of the BLM and USGS before attachment to a lease.

1. All of the land in this lease is included in (recreation or special area, etc.). Therefore, no occupancy or disturbance of the surface of the land described in this lease is authorized. The lessee, however, may exploit the oil and gas resources in this lease by directional drilling from sites outside this lease. If a proposed drilling site lies on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, or by the Forest Service, a permit for use of the site must be obtained from the BLM District Manager or the Forest Service District Ranger, before drilling or other development begins. (NOTE: Use of stipulation requires GS concurrence.)

2. No access or work trail or road, earth cut or fill, structure or other improvement, other than an active drilling rig, will be permitted if it can be viewed from the (road, lake, river, etc.). (NOTE: Use of stipulation requires Geological Survey concurrence.)

3. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of (legal subdivision) is allowed under this lease.

4. No occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed within _____ feet of the _____ (road, trail, river, creek, canal, etc.). This distance may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the District Engineer of the Geological Survey, with the concurrence of the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency.

5. No drilling or storage facilities will be allowed within _____ feet of (live water, the reservoir, the archaeological site, the historical site, paleontological site, etc.) located in (legal subdivision). This distance may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the District Engineer of the U.S. Geological Survey, with the concurrence of the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency.

6. No occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed on slopes in access of _____ percent, without written permission from the District Engineer of the U.S. Geological Survey, with the concurrence of the authorized officer of the Federal surface mangement agency.

7. In order to (minimize watershed damage, protect important seasonal wildlife habitat, etc.), exploration, drilling, and other development activity will be allowed only (during the period from _____ to _____, during dry soil period, over a snow cover, on frozen ground). This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. Exceptions to this limitation in any year may be specifically authorized in writing by the District Engineer or the U.S. Geological Survey, with the concurrence of the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency.

8. In order to minimize watershed damage during muddy and/or wet periods, the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency, through the District Engineer of the U.S. Geological Survey, may prohibit exploration, drilling, or other development. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells.

9. The _____ Trail/Road will not be used as an access road for activities on this lease, except as follows: (no exceptions, weekdays during recreation season, etc.).

10. To maintain esthetic values, all semipermanent and permanent facilities may require painting or camouflage to blend with the natural surroundings. The paint selection or method of camouflage will be subject to approval by the District Engineer of the Geological Survey, with the concurrence of the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency.

11. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands is allowed under this lease:

Reasons for this restriction are:

Examples of appropriate reasons for this restriction are:

a. Steep slopes.
b. Specific ecological land unit, landtype or geologic formation which presents hazards such as mass failure.
c. Roadless or essentially roadless area (includes Chevron and Rainbow stipulations).
d. Special management units such as: Recreation Type I, water supply, administrative site, etc.

( ) Approximately ___% of lease

12. No _____ will be allowed within _____ feet of the _____. This area contains _____ acres and is described as follows:

Reasons:

First blank to be filled in with one or more of the following: drilling, storage, facilities, surface disturbance, or occupancy. Second and third blanks to be filled in with one or more of the following:

a. _____ feet wildlife habitat essential to specific species.
b. _____ feet peripheral or unique vegetative type.
c. 200 feet either side of center line of roads or highways.
d. 500 feet of normal high waterline on all streams, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, lakes.
e. 600 feet of all springs.
f. 400 feet of any improvements.

13. In order to (minimize) (protect)_____, _____ _____will be allowed only during _____. This does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells and facilities. Lands within leased area to which this stipulation applies are described as follows:

Reasons:

First blank to be filled in with one or more of the following:

a. _____ Watershed damage.
b. Soil erosion.
c. Seasonal wildlife habitat (winter range, calving/lambing area, etc.).
d. Conflict with recreation.

Second blank to be filled in with one or more of the following:

a. Surface disturbing activities.
b. Exploration.
c. Drilling.
d. Development.

Third blank to be filled in with one or more of the following:

a. Period from _____ to _____.
b. Dry soil periods.
c. Over the snow.
d. Frozen ground.

14. Controlled or Limited Surface Use Stipulation. This stipulation may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the District Engineer, Geological Survey, with concurrence of the Federal surface management agency. Distances and/or time periods may be made less restrictive depending on the actual on-ground conditions.

The lessee/operator is given notice that all or portions of the lease area may contain special values, may be needed for special purposes, or may require special attention to prevent damage to surface and/or other resources. Any surface use or occupancy within such special areas will be strictly controlled or, if necessary, excluded. Use or occupancy will be authorized only when the lessee/operator demonstrates that the special area is essential for operations in accordance with a surface use and operations plan which is satisfactory to the Geological Survey and the

Federal surface management agency for the protection of such special areas and existing or planned uses. Appropriate modifications to imposed restrictions will be made for the maintenance and operation of producing oil and gas wells; however, in extremely critical situations, occupancy may only be allowed in emergencies.

After the Federal surface management agency has been advised of specific proposed surface use or occupancy on these lands, and on request of the lessee/operator, the agency will furnish more specific locations and additional information on such special areas which now include:

(Legal land description to lot and/or quarter, quarter section.)

Reason for Restriction:

Duration of Restriction: (year-round, month(s))

15. Activity Coordination Stipulation. This lease includes land within *_____ which has resource values sensitive to high levels of activity. In order to minimize impacts to these resources, special conditions such as unitization prior to approval of operations, and/or other limitations to spread surface disturbance activities over time and space may be required prior to approval and commencement of any operations on the lease.

*Wilderness Areas, further planning areas, habitat of Threatened and Endangered Species.

16. Protection of Endangered or Threatened Species: The Federal Surface Management Agency is responsible for assuring that the area to be disturbed is examined prior to undertaking any surface-disturbing activites on lands covered by this lease to determine effects upon any plant or animal species listed or proposed for listing, as endangered or threatened, or their habitats. If the findings of this examination determine that the operation may detrimentally affect an endangered or threatened species, some restrictions to the operator's plan or even disallowances of use may result.

The lessee/operator may, at his discretion and cost, conduct the examination on lands to be disturbed. This examination must be done by or under the supervision of a qualified resource specialist approved by the surface management agency. An acceptable report must be provided to the surface management agency identifying the anticipated effects of the proposed action on endangered or threatened species or their habitat.

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1985-576-148:200